

FEBRUARY





led up in the Supreme Court. Among the visitors to-day, I received Gen. Gaines of the Army, who intends giving us a lecture on the honor of war and the use of steam batteries for national defences.

Commodore Stevens, who was in charge of the navy yard here, died last night of apoplexy. He was well and hearty on going to bed, but hearing a noise, his wife awoke during the night, but before a light could be obtained, the death rattle proclaimed the departure of his spirit from its earthly tenement. He was a gallant officer, and gained much credit at the battle of Lake Erie.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—

"I learn from Cincinnati, that it may be new in Washington, that Mr. Webster has formally accepted the place of the State Department. Mr. Evings, the Post Office Department, and Mr. Crittenden the post of attorney General. Gen. Harrison thinks of laying it is said, on the 15th, having accepted an invitation to visit Pittsburg, cannot well be in Washington before Feb. 1, whence he goes on a short visit to Wiggida. W. H. Taylor Esq., his son-in-law, will be his Private Secretary. In the absence of Mrs. Harrison, (who has been seriously threatened with lock-jaw from a splinter run into her thumb,) Mrs. Taylor of Virginia, the mother of the General's son-in-law will open the White House, and have the charge of its domestic affairs till Mrs. H. can leave North Bend. I presume that no other members of the Cabinet than those above named will be determined upon till General Harrison reaches Washington."

**CHAPTER OF ANTIET.**—The Boston Post contains a long chapter of advices to different kinds of men, women and children, from advice to wives, the following:

**Advice to Mothers.—**Never kiss your son's wife, so go into your married daughter's sleeping room for her candle after she has gone to bed.

**Advice to Young Girls.—**Never marry a boy whose mamma is afraid to have him go on the water, or whose papa cannot tell the difference between the toothache and the lockjaw.

**Advice to Young Men.—**Have it fairly understood before you wed, whether you intend to marry an individual or a whole family.

**Advice to Parents.—**Do not let a silly ambition hazard the happiness of your children, nor your chagrin at the discovery of your own folly betray you into a violation of your obligations.

**Advice to Indiscreet People.—**Never hire a printer to publish your folly in a book, for it is worse than being hung and paying the executioner's body-shillings.

**Advice to Brides.—**Remain with your mothers as long as you can and do not get married before you are out of leading strings.

**Advice to Judges.—**In forming an opinion keep both ears open, and then you can hear on both sides.

**Advice to Legislators.—**Never become the corrupt tools of wealth.

**Advice to Merchants.—**A merchant, if you would be prosperous and happy,

**Advice to Politicians.—**Collect the bets you have made as soon as possible, pay these lost without delay, and never be guilty of such disreputable conduct again.

**Advice to the Jealousy party.—**Offer a reward for the best model of a cinder mill.

**Advice to Fashionable People.—**Do not require those in your employ to violate the Sabbath by their labor to enable you to give a gay entertainment in a particular evening lest you become guilty in sin.

**Advice to People in General.—**Subscribe for a newspaper—pay the printer—and mind your own business.

Picayune.

**DESTRUCTIVE FRESHETS.**

The Northern papers received on Sunday evening, contain accounts of the destruction of property and loss of lives, by the freshets which have occurred in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. The damage is immense. At Hartford the water rose so high along the river, that in some instances persons had to be taken out of the second story windows. These floods occurred between the 6th and 9th of this month. The details of the disasters are indeed lamentable and dreadful.

In Philadelphia the tide overflowed some of the wharves. Between Market and Chestnut street, the water rose so high as to run into several stores. Some old inhabitants state that the river has not risen so high for the last 25 years.

While on the subject of the recent disastrous freshets in the north, we shall mention that in Italy, there was an inundation in the valley of Aosta, which was most destructive. It occurred in October last. In the town of Verres, many houses were swept away by the rising streams, and no fewer than 80 of the inhabitants lost their lives. At Brisigone and Lumes great damage was done to each volunteer. In the mean time, it appears, that France too, an inundation has happened which was attended with immense loss of property and lives. The city of Lyons loan of \$3,000,000; 2,000,000 to be applied for several days under water by the overflow of the Rhone. The accounts given of ships of war to act against the Texian navy

the ravages occasioned every where by that inundation, between Lyons and Arles, are truly awful. In Normandy and some adjoining departments, an inundation had occasioned the loss of much property. The rivers Meuse, Orne, and Manche, had overflowed the whole country. The meadows through which the Meuse runs, an extent of about 25 miles was covered with water. The inhabitants were surprised by the flood in the middle of the night, and had only time to save themselves, leaving their cattle, crops, and all their property at the mercy of the inundation.

The loss sustained in Pennsylvania, New York, and other States, will amount to more than two millions of dollars.

Augusta Cons.

**Important Indian Treaty.—**The For-Wayne Times, (Indiana) states that at the Indian payment at the forks of the Wabash, the Indians made a proposition to sell their lands and that Gen. Milroy (although not officially authorized by the Government) took the responsibility, "while they were in the humor," of treating with them for about 550,000 acres, being the whole of the Miami lands in this State. The price agreed to be paid is about \$140 per acre, and the Indians to receive west in five years. The lands are worth \$10 per acre, hard at the times are, and there is little doubt the General Government will confirm the treaty.

**Important to Horsemen.—A Secret warning.** The day before yesterday we happened to be passing in front of the United States Hotel, when we observed a large crowd attracted by an omnibus laden with passengers, which the horse refused to draw. The driver had tried every experiment on the animals—such as the ordinary modes of whipping, coaxing, &c—but all in vain when our townsmen, John C. Moore Esq., suggested the plan of tying string tightly round the horses ear close to the head. The driver apprehending that Mr. M. was disposed to quiz him, refused to make the trial, but upon Mr. M. tying the twine around the horse's ear, having requested the driver to resume his seat and to give his horses a loose rein, without applying the whip—it operated like a charm and the animals started off without further difficulty, to the infinite amusement and gratification of the bystanders. Mr. M. stated to the crowd that he had tried the experiment more than a hundred times, and he never knew it fail but once.

Paul Standard.

**I Confident Pickpocket.—**Charles II. gave what may be called fun as much as his youngest courtiers. On one of his birthdays an impudent rascal of a pickpocket had obtained admission to the drawing room in the dress of a gentleman. He had succeeded in extracting a gold snuff-box from a nobleman's pocket, and was quietly transferring it to his own, when looking up, he suddenly caught the King's eye, and discovered that he had been perceived by his Majesty. The fellow aware, in all probability, of the King's character, had the impudence to put his finger to his nose and wicked knowingly at Charles to hold his tongue. Shortly afterwards, the king was much amused by perceiving the nobleman's feeling uneasiness after another in search for his treasure. At last he could resist no longer and looking about him, (probability to make certain that the fool had escaped,) he called out to the injured person, "You need not, my Lord, give your self any trouble about it, your box is gone and I owe myself an accomplice. I could no help it, I was made a confidant."

From the Charleston Mercury.

We are our Friends!—We cut the following from an exchange paper, and cannot pass it without comment. New Hampshire is as firmly founded in Democracy as her own granite hills—and hence it is natural that such a proviso against Abolition should be proposed in *her* Legislature. Is what *Big* Legislature of New England would such care for the South be manifested on such a resolution ventured? We showed recently that its stanch Republican State is far ahead of her neighbors in education; but this antiabolition move—if adopted, as we think it will be—will prove her “far behind them in political information,” like enlightened South Carolina:

An EXCELLENT PROVISO.—In the New Hampshire Legislature, a few weeks since, a bill was brought forward to incorporate the Freehill Baptist Printing Establishment.

Mr. Hoyt, one of the members, moved to amend by adding a section, providing that if the corporation should print or publish anything on the subject of Abolition of Slavery, the charter shall be null and void.

TEXAS.

The news from this Republic are somewhat more warlike than expected. Congress, it is said, has passed a resolution to raise a force of five thousand men for the invasion of Mexico, and offers a quarter league of land out of the conquered territory to each volunteer. In the mean time, it appears, Mexico is seriously making preparations to invade Texas. She has obtained a loan of \$3,000,000; 2,000,000 to be applied to the purchase and arming of two steamers of the Rhone. The accounts given of ships of war to act against the Texian navy

the balance to be applied to further the operations on land. General Arista is to command the invading army; and commence operations by marching against Galveston and San Antonio. The receipt of this news at the city of Austin elicited from the President a spirited and warlike message to Congress.—Mont. Adv.

**FORGET ME.**  
Forget me? No! when pleasure fills  
Her goblet to the brim,  
And mirth and song, like sparkling rill,  
No breath of care may dim.  
Then withered joys, and love betrayed,  
And many a fond word-spoken,  
And many a hope lowly laid,  
And many a bright charm broken,  
Like spectres from the buried past,  
Shall memory summon up,  
And from his fevered lip shall cast  
The yet untasted cup!

Forget me? When the tempest's might  
Dissolves itself in rain,  
And human power shall reunite.  
Those scattered drops again,  
Forget me? Not in life's dark bowl.  
There's no oblivious wave;  
No Lethe for the guilty soul,  
Save that within the grave:  
And oh! how oft the weary breast  
Would seek from memory's gloom,  
A refuge in the dreamless rest  
That dwells within the tomb!

**TEMPERANCE.**—A Deacon, having joined Temperance Society, refused to drink toddy with his neighbor, but would, for the sake of sociability, just dip a toasted cracker into it and eat that, saying that it would do as well, as he must allow himself to take it. The good deacon was a philosoher—the spirit being specifically lighter than the water risen to the top and is readily absorbed by the cracker.

Diogenes being asked of what beast the bribe is most dangerous, answered, "Of wild beasts, that of a *slaver*; of tame, that of a *butterer*.

Dr. Madden, in one of his letters on Egypt says:—"I verily believe, from one end of Egypt to the other there is not a man, woman or child, capable of laboring, that does not exonerate the name of Mohammed Ali. There is no mistake about this go where one may—there is nothing but curses on his head and even frightful wishes expressed for vengeance on him and his family. One of these people openly declared in a boat, when I was recently going up the Nile, that he would die happy if he could cut the throat of Mohammed Ali and drink his blood. This diabolical sentiment was spoken aloud in the presence of thirteen or fourteen Arabs, and every man hailed the wish as the sentiment of his own mind. The unfortunate wretch who expressed it, had voluntarily deprived himself of an eye to escape being taken by the Pasha for a soldier. Another of our countrymen was minus a finger for the same object, and several had the front teeth extracted, in order that they might be declared unfit for service, in consequence of being found incapable of biting the cartridge. Two gentlemen well known in London, Mr. Wire, the late under-sheriff and Mr. Doyle were present when these wishes were expressed, and when one of the National Guards of Alexandria declared, that his comrades desired nothing better than the coming of the English to Alexandria, and that their resolution was taken, whenever the English came, to throw down their arms."

BALTIMORE, JAN. 6.

**A Worthy Act.**—In these times an act of liberality, particularly in money matters, is as refreshing as a draught of pure water to the traveler in the desert. We heard of one yesterday, and for the credit of our city, we publish it. We wish we were at liberty to mention the names of the public spirited individuals. One of our most respectable mercantile houses yesterday, having a note to pay of considerable amount at the Franklin Bank, let it be known that they would give *par*, in the notes of other Baltimore Banks; and many called and availed themselves of the liberal offer. The object of the house in question being to relieve as many of the poorer citizens as possible, the accommodation was granted to such as were believed to be of that class. The extent of the liberality will be appreciated, when we state that the paper of the Franklin Bank was selling at a discount of from twenty-five to thirty per cent.

Republican.

Goon.—A girl was presented to James I., as an English prodigy, because he was deeply learned. The person who introduced her boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. "I can assure your majesty," said she, "that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek and Hebrew." "These are rare attainments for a damsel," said James; "but pray tell me can she spin?"

**Never Ask Questions in a Hurry.**—"Tell a word with you?"

"Be quick, then, I'm in a hurry."  
"What did you give your sick horse to-day?"  
"A pint of turpentine."

John hurries home and administers the same dose to a favorite charger, who strange

to say drops off dead in half an hour. His opinion of his friend Tom's virility, however, is somewhat staggered. He meets him the next day.

"Well, Tom."

"Well, John what is it?"

"I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and it killed him as dead as Julius Caesar."

"So did mine."

**CONYER'S OAT.**

VETUMPLA, Feb. 5, 1841.

Cotton has arrived briskly since our last, and the market is very active, and prices have advanced a *lc*—a few bales have been sold as high as 10*c*—Very little is selling under 9*c*—general sales at 9*c* a *bale*.

The weather is still unfavorable, and the roads are very bad.

The River is in fine order.

MOBILE, January 30.

**COTTON.**—The receipts since our last are 20,457 bales; previously 48,745 bales, making a total of 109,102, against 61,470 same period last year. Exported this week to Liverpool 3,499; Havana 4,457; coastwise 3,915 bales, which with the previous exports amount to 43,683 bales, against 31,182 last year. The stock on hand, including all on ship-board not cleared yesterday, was 68,605 bales, last year at the same time it was 31,486.

**LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.**

Good and Fine,	11 <i>c</i>
Fair,	10 <i>c</i> a 1 <i>c</i>
Middle Fair,	9 <i>c</i> a 1 <i>c</i>
Middle,	9 <i>c</i>
Ordinary,	9 <i>c</i>

MOBILE STATEMENT OF COTTON.

JANUARY 29, 1841.

Stock-on-hand, Oct. 1st, 1840 bales 3,141

Received this week 20,537

Received previously 36,092—43,648

Stock on hand and on ship-board, not cleared, Jan. 15th, 1841. 68,605

January 29, 1841.

**EVENING.**—In this place on Friday night the 16th instant, FRANCIS Louie Wilkins, after a severe affliction of nine days, he was aged 8 months and 9 days, and the youngest child of Anderson and Elizabeth Wilkins, was a promising and healthy child up to the first day of his illness which was nine days before his death.

The little babe is gone to st. To dwell with Christ forever lies.

O, where is our Junia and why dont he meet us, Can it be he has forgotten where oft he did greet us. Tell me, O! where is my lovely one gone.

Perhaps he is down in the glen by wild wood Where murmurs the rivulet freely and clear, Mutely reviewing the scenes of his childhood, But why is our cottage so lonely and drear.

Or perhaps he's away on you fair sunny mountain Ah! how would he lothe if he knew we were near He's gathering flowers that bloom not on highland Yet why is our cottage so lonely and drear.

My fluttering heart from my bosom is keeping, As to the old threshold I haste to draw near, His parents are here, but they seem to be weeping, Say why is our cottage so lonely and drear.

O! Junia dear Junia, where hast thou departed, Why hast thou forsaken the home of thy birth, To our small lonely cottage we return broken hearted,

Since Junia our beloved one lies low in the earth.

**EAST FIRE SALE.**

THE subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and, to inform the public that he is prepared to make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTON.

Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

BE THOROUGH BREED RACE HORSE & STALLION.

**WHALEBONE.**

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Subscribers' in Benton County Ala. 20 miles South of Jacksonville, and 16 miles north of Talladega town, at the low price of \$30 the Season, \$20 the single leap, which will be demanded at the time of service, and \$50 to insure a mare to be in foal payable when that is ascertained or the right of property is transferred; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pastures which is well watered, and I shall give my own personal attention to the brood stock, and will guarantee care, but will not be liable for expenses or accidents of any kind. Mares and foals shall be fed at discretion or as directed, and charged at a reasonable rate, the keep to be paid when the mares are taken away; the season to commence on the first day of March next and to end on the first day of July thereafter.

Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 1st 1841.

HENRY B. TURNER.

**WHALEBONE,**  
Is twelve years old this spring, a beautiful blood bay, & of fine size: Being up to 16 hands high, possessing fine bone and uncommon beauty.

**FEEBLEE.**

## LEGL NOTICES.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON the tenth day of February next I will sell at the late residence of David Golightly dec'd in Cherokee county, Ala., a likely Young Negro man.—Note and good securities will be required payable on the 23rd day of December next.

Dec. 26th, 1840.  
HENRY GOLIGHTLY, Adm.  
January 6, 1841.—St. \$2.

### Administrator's Notice:

THERE will be rented to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th January next, on the premises, the Plantation wherein Joseph McConnell, dec'd, lately resided, one mile north of Galesville, Cherokee County, Ala. There is about 70 acres of cleared Land, all fresh and first quality of Valley Land. Upon the premises are comfortable cabins for a dwelling and kitchen, and good stables, the Land to be rented until the first day of January, 1842.

At the same time and place there will be sold some personal property too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day.

Cherokee co. Ala. JNO. L. SENTER,  
Dec. 30, 1840. Adm.  
Jan. 6, 1841.—St. \$5 00.

### NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Walters, late of Cherokee County, and State of Alabama, dec'd, will present them well authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—also all those indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make immediate payment—this 11th day of December, 1840.

GEORGE WEIR, Administrator  
cum testamento annexo.

Dec. 16, 1840.—St. \$3 50.

### Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, having on the 19th day of October, 1840, in the orphans' court of Jefferson county, Alabama, qualified as Administrator of William White, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the said 19th day of October, 1840, otherwise they will be forever barred. Those indebted to the estate will please make payment to me.

MICHAEL POOL, Adm.  
Dec. 23, 1840.—St. \$3 50.

### The State of Alabama, & BENTON COUNTY,

Orphans' Court, January 1, 1841.  
THIS DAY came Joshua Miller, Administrator of the estate of James Donaldson, dec'd, and reported said estate ready for final settlement.

It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 12th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.  
January 26, 1841.—td.

### NOTICE.

BY virtue of a fita from the county court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of March next, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Thos. J. Neely and A. W. Dunegan has and to the lot known and designated as Lot No. 29, containing six rods in front and thirteen back, in the town and plan of White Plains—Levied on as the property of said Neely and Dunegan, to satisfy said fita in favor of Ben Hollingsworth, this 26th Jan, 1841.

N. B. The above lot is well improved having suitable buildings for public business, out houses &c.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sheriff  
By his deputy, AND. WILKINS.  
Jan. 27, 1841.—St. \$5 00.

### NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, &  
Benton County.

EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guardians, are required to make their annual report by the first of March in each and every year. Those who fail to comply with this requisition will not only be proceeded against at their own expense, but will be allowed no commission upon a final settlement of the estates entrusted to their management. Office fees will be required to be paid at the time of making annual returns.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.  
Jan. 29th, 1841.—td.

### NOTICE.

A. B. ZOLING CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALFRED B. HOLT,  
ROBERT AUGUSTUS HOLT,  
JOHN N. ROSE.

THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general  
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON. One or the other will always be found at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next.—They deem it proper to state that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties, and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands, for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received. The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods.—They deem it unnecessary to give reference, as they are both well known; and expect promptness and punctuality to give general satisfaction in all business confined to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,  
T. JOHNSON.

September 2, 1840.—td.

The Free Press, Scioto Flag, Tocadous, Republic, Jacksonville, and Watchtower, Talladega, will publish the above till 1st January and shew cause if any they have why said account should not be allowed, and said final settlement made a matter of record.

Copy from the Minutes.  
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk C. C.  
Feb. 3rd 1841.—St. \$10 50.

### NOTICE.

BY virtue of a fita issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in March next, one Negro Boy Gim Levied upon as the property of R. E. Kelley to satisfy said fita in favor of W. G. McManan.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sheriff  
Jan. 27, 1841.—td.

### NOTICE.

EDWARD L. WOODWARD, Adm'r. of the estate of James M. Mitchell dec'd, having reported himself ready for a final settlement; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days requiring all persons interested in a final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, on Monday the 23d day of February next, at which time a final settlement will be made of said estate.

True copy from the minutes.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk  
January 13th, 1841.—St. \$6.

### NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust Executed by John L. Thompson to the subscriber as trustee to secure Wm. B. Hatton for certain purposes there mentioned which said deed is duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the County Court of Benton county Ala, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday the 2nd day of March next at the Town of White Plains the following described property to wit: Lot No. 29 also the Lot on which said Stable and the creek appurtenances thereof persons wishing to purchase a good situation for a public House would do well to examine for themselves as then could not be a better situation acting as Trustee I will convey such Title only as vested in me.

Jan. 27 1841.  
Wm. C. PRICE, Trustee.

### NOTICE.

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, &  
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, January 26, 1841.

W. D. THOMPSON, Adm'r. of the estate of Alexander Thompson, deceased, having reported said estate as ready for a final settle-

ment—

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 12th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.  
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True copy from the minutes.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk  
January 13th, 1841.—St. \$6.

### NOTICE.

WILL be hired at the residence of the Subcriber, ON THE FIRST SATURDAY

### Ware-House, And Commission Business.

WAREHOUSE.

SIX LIKELY NEGROES.

VIZ: one Man, a first rate Waggoner and Manager.

Three Women, one Boy, and one Little Girl.

Note with approved security will be re-

quired before the property is delivered.

*Itto, will be sold,*

On the same day, about Twenty Head of Cat-

tle, two Horses, two Cotton Gins, a quantity of

Store Goods, and other articles too tedious to

mention. Terms made known on the day of

Sale.

JAMES ROBINSON,

Cane Creek.

Jan. 13, 1840.—St.

CAUTION.

ALI PERSONS are hereby forewarned from tra-

ding for certain promissory notes given by the

undersigned to Wm. Dothard, a part due now, and

part the 23d Jan. next.

The notes were given for land which is specified in the face of the notes;

but owing to a failure of the consideration for which

they were given, I do not intend to pay them un-

less compelled by law.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Feb. 3, 1841.—tf.

A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends,

and the public generally, that he has removed

his Office to the building on the public square,

adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and

opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be

found at all times when not absent on professional

business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840.—6m.

HORSE BILLS,

EXECUTED

WITH

NEATNESS & DES-

PATCH at this Office.

—ALSO—

PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,

CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c.

NOTICE—TAKE WARNING.

ALL those that are indebted to us are notified

that unless they come in and settle before

on at our next Magistrate's Court, as Longer

adulgence CAN NOT be given.

CLAIORINE & WARREN,

Alexandria, Alabama, &c. tf.

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. NO. 6.

JACKSONVILLE, S.E. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1841.

Whole No. 213

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
BY J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

## YMS. OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF 12 LINES OR LESS \$1 00 FOR THE FIRST INSERTION AND .50 CENTS FOR EACH CONTINUATION OVER 12 LINES COUNTED AS TWO SQUARES, OVER 24 AS THREE, &c.

ALL PERSONAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS CHANGED DOUBLE THE FOREGOING RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS, HANDLED IN WRITING, DIRECTIONS AS TO THE NUMBER OF INSERTIONS, WILL BE PUBLISHED UNTIL CANCELLED OR CHANGED ACCORDINGLY.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for twelve months.

Advertisers must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

## OBITUARY.

### THE WIDOW'S SON.

O, 'twas a wretched fate! He fell,  
Bold, proud of heart and young,  
Far from the hearts that loved him well,  
Unhonored and unsung!  
With spirit free as mountain blast,  
Unfeasted he was born,  
Aspiring, but his lot was cast  
Mid poverty and sorrow.  
His proud heart chilled in youth with years  
He hardened his cruel heart  
Fall for his blighted prime!  
He fled—The reckless and the bold  
Met him with heart and hand—  
He never again sought to behold  
His kindred on his land!

And summer past, and winter sped,  
And years rolled slowly by,  
And gray had grown that mother's head,  
And beetroot her eye;  
And sold-on w<sup>s</sup> she leaned to speak  
Of him who fled away,  
But when she did, upon her cheek  
The tears still loved to stay!

Upon her lonely pillow, sleep  
Never closed her aching eyes,  
Until a prayer and blessing deep  
Ascended to the skies  
For him, her homeless, wand'ring son,  
Her young heart's early joy,  
Her lost, her wracked, one,  
Her proud-souled, wicked boy!

At length a single line beset—  
He would return soon!  
He had repented—he would repent,  
And a once more a son!  
Hope whispered that it might be true,  
Yet dared she not believe?  
Too well the wid'ow's mother knew  
How well he could deceive!

He never came—and more years past—  
Makly she wept and sighed,  
The tale of woe was told at last,  
Mid pestilence he died!  
And now she never weeps, but when  
She thinks up in her soul,  
She'll often o'er repeat again,  
God's will, not mine, be done!

PHAZMA.

From the brother Jonathan.

O. K.

### A TRUE TALE OF THE LATE ELECTION.

Kate had been just a month married. A few wife of a month is not yet above certain follies which always dim the dawn of married life; as the clouds of morning seem unwilling to let the sun shine out. Resplendent, and show too great a contrast to the shades which are just scattering. Among these follies of a new-married woman, the most prominent is a feeling, not exactly of jealousy, but a desire for a monopoly of the good man to whom she has just sworn forever to devote herself. She is unwilling that his attention should be taken off even for a day, and half envies the second wife, torn between his lips. Every child and family of his, and soon over—but Kate had only been married a month, and who could wonder that she moaned and pouted while her husband was away, bearing the burden of the song:

"For Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

"But," says she, "I'll fix him when he does come!"

The door bell rung. Kate had recovered her philosophy, and her cheerfulness—and if she had answered the first impulse would have hastened to the outer door to have admitted him herself. If she had, there is no measuring the long, long kiss, that would have probably lasted over all the steps of the flight of stairs, exclusive of the recess, at the broad step where the flight turns. But Kate heard the slipshod maid of all work going to the Hall door, closed her own door, put away the hook she had been reading, turned her back upon the entrance, rested her elbows on her knees—smothered her face, and sobbed, and imitated a song as well as possible. An interesting posture.

Then Kate had caught her husband ading her shoulders—and who can wonder

that she turned them up?

"I think you ought to be ashamed!" snuffed Kate.

The servant girl pulled her elbow.

"Get away—on your hands!"

"Why, mark it isn't Mr. Brewster?"

Betty looked up. A tall, roguish looking, but certainly a very handsome young man stood attentively regarding her. In his face were apparent a variety of emotions, in which wonder led mischief sparkled, but embarrassment had no place—awkward in Kate thought strange man might tell in his situation. Now she could have cried without any exertion, but she did not. She bowed in a manner confused, but prettier for its confusion, to the stranger, and turned to the servant inquiringly. That official was hanging on the door-knob—with his mouth open, but still no word came from it.

"Betty, how many times have I told you not to surprise me in this way, without announcing a guest?"

Please ma'am the gentleman said his name was no other man?" said Betty—and he would come up."

"Betty—you may go!" said the steward.

Kate stood irresolute.

"G," repeated the strange gentleman.

Kate was too much astonished to say anything. Betty closed the door, and peeped through the key hole. She saw the steward take her mistress by both hands—she

Mrs. Brewster shrunk back a moment

—and then, as Betty afterwards said, she

gave a look, and then she guy him a hug

—and then I ran, for I wouldn't have waited another minute for the world. What is it coming too?"

With all proper reverence for Betty—she lied. She did not run for any such pretended motive. It was only because an awfully strong at the street door started her, and down she ran to welcome more horrid mysteries. It was only a circular to all true democratic republicans whig electors, directed to Mr. Brewster. When Betty went up again to her post at the Key hole, her mistress and the stranger were sitting opposite each other. How Betty did wish that her eyes could hear as well as see!

"Good morning, Sir," said Betty, as she placed the coffee pot on the table. Brewster answered her by opening his eyes.

"I'm going to leave you, sir," continued

Betty.

Mr. B.'s heart full thoughts were in the

western count.

The liquor compounding instrument rattled in the glasses. Smoke had ceased to

ascend to graceful clouds from the mouth of

its copper devies, upon its ejection from

their lips; it had much ado to find a place

in the deep atmosphere, without playing

any tricks. Brains heat to the street, A

is out of O! I made night hideous. Brewster

walked through the bar-room and up in

to the RxL A pleasant looking old gen-

leman, with white hair, and plenty of it

was leading in a Tipperary song, and

the stranger were sitting opposite each other.

How Betty did wish that her eyes could

hear as well as see!

The stranger went away early. Poor

Betty went to bed that night in a doubtful state." New York was one of the doubtful

at that time—so Betty could have gone to

sleep in no other, without crossing to Jersey.

—Good morning, Sir," said Betty, as she

placed the coffee pot on the table. Brewster

answered her by opening his eyes.

"I'm going to leave you, sir," continued

Betty.

Mr. B.'s heart full thoughts were in the

western count.

He paid the stammering maid no attention.

Such doings and such goings on, sit,

and Betty, with a swing of her body, a

bit bitter, a decent person can't

say in the house, sit. But I don't suppose

that a poor script has any business to

say what pranks his mistress cuts up, sit,

"No, sit," said Brewster, now for the

first time half listening.

"Well, there—is something to me—so

here—and if you don't care, I'm sure I don't

know who does, I'm sure,

"Why, what do you mean you fool?"

"Poo, heh heh—so—heh heh—well my

mother was an honest woman, at any rate,

and that is more than your children will say,

I guess."

The iron arm's soldier—the true-hearted soldier

—the iron spined soldier of Tippecanoe.

Then came speech. Then another song.

Then Brewster made a speech, & noticed a

among the bystanders that there was one in

particular, who seemed to hang on every

word he said. He cheered vociferously—

stamp'd up ringing, and beat his hands till

they blistered. When Mr. B. came down

from the rostrum, the attentive auditors pres-

sed up to him and offered congratulations on

his speech.

"Bar," said the other—“are you not

a little too enthusiastic?"

"Not a shadow,"

"How much majority do you give the

whigs in this State?"

"The Empire is good for fifteen thou-

sand."

"Doubted."

"I'll bet—"

"How you do!"

"As much as you choose. I'll cover dollar

with dollar."

A crowd had by this time suspended lis-

tening to the orator, to hear this match-

bet him Brewster," cried a friend—the

Loco in disguise. Bet him," The stran-

ger only smiled that no one appeared to

have any sympathy with him. He offered a

not five thousand dollars, Brewster started.

"Oh!" said the other, "if you don't choose

to take me, let it go. I thought you were

ready—but if you're all talk and no cipher,

you can't be a Harrison man."

"Who said I hesitated?" said Brewster.

In five minutes more the gentleman had given

his name as Mr. Smith—the preliminaries were arranged, the stranger had put up his stake in specie paying notes—the bystanders had guaranteed Brewster's check, and the man with ready money had bowed and made his exit.

"He's a custom house officer," said one.

"He's an agent of the government," said another.

"He's to d—d quick on the trigger for

" said Brewster, as he walked home. That five thousand gone—all's gone—for it makes more of a hole than I can well patch up—to say nothing of the loss of credit by betting.

Betty looked O. K. at him—& said "I know all that she did—but she was busy thinking of something else to do."

Brewster paid more attention to the news paper than to his coffee on the following morning. It was the morning of Thursday the 5th. The paper aforementioned did not offer him encouragement. Kate asked him for money. He told her the western country would bring it in—and Kate laughed. He looked up astonished at a sound so little in consonance with his own feelings—and Kate looked at him with a smile.

BETTY AND THE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

The debate on the pre-emption has now been going on for a month, and the voice of Mr. Webster has not been heard upon it. It has become the prominent debate of the session, and the question of pre-emption—the prime minister that is to be General Harrison—and the revisionary candidate for the Presidency after Mr. Clay.

This veteran Senator, now looming so large in his multiplied characters—has never yet come into the debate. The log-cabin bill has not come within the reach of his mighty arm. This is a circumstance which we have twice mentioned before we have

advised to Mr. Webster's ominously

inference from this debate. The fact of the

injustice is uncontested; the reason for it is

the fear of Mr. Clay? Is it part of the

general plan of raising his voice?

It is a sign that General

Harrison is changed, and that being

now President, has abandoned the pre-emp-

tion and the graduation policy. (upon which

he stood the election in the new States.) and



## SELECTED LACONICS.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

CONTINUED

Ponder every subject which demands your consideration; with a careful and considerate attention—this is the only way to acquire knowledge.

What you do, do well, for it is worth doing well.

Never defer till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Push your capacity as far as it is able to extend.

Influence and indecision of mind, though not in themselves vices, frequently prepare to much exquisite misery.

Seriousness is more intrpid in dangerous in actions; prudent in concert, and prompt in executing.

If you believe a thing impossible, your spirit will not make it so; but be that you never shall overcome all difficulties.

Silence in your profession, and you will be left.

Be active in laudable pursuits, distinguished characteristic of a man of

your outset form a good plan of life, & at adhere to it; never indecisive, vacillating.

Be industrious and diligent and you will be rewarded.

Knowledge may be communicated but never displayed.

When you cannot speak well of a person speak not of him at all.

To speak frequently and upon all subjects is an infallible mark of self-conceit, and is often a sure evidence of moderate abilities.

Great geniuses are naturally great talkers.

A good word is an easy one, but it costs us nothing.

Never say or do what you may possibly regret or be ashamed of afterwards.

Never tell a lie even in jest.

Never use a slighting expression to any one even in jest.

Never say what may lead you into a dispute with any one—if a person be in error and be obstinate, that is no reason why you should dispute with him and make yourself uncomfortable to put him right.

Never say what may hurt any one.

Never be as careful of our words as our actions, and as far from speaking as from doing.

One who thinks all that he says, and who says all that he thinks.

Never speak of a man's virtues before his face or his vices behind his back.

Never do nor say what you would not that the whole world should see and hear.

We speak freely, when we assure all applicants for office whether personally or by letter, that their claims will be prejudiced rather than advanced by such a course of conduct.

guished that sweet solice of life, hope I wrote the following lines: which you may publish if you think them worthy a place in the "Republican."

"Tis vain to weep, I know 'tis vain,

Misfortune now has sealed my lot;

No would I wish or hope again,

But die forgetting and forgot;

A dreary wild and troublous past,

Is all remembrance brings to me;

I sink to wretchedness at last,

And die the child of misery.

O! mother Earth! of thee I crave,

The last fond bosom the silent grave;

Take back again thy children they,

Take back the green sod on my breast,

With sedge and bramble wild.

For I am tired out with grief:

Come last fond hope to my relief;

Maternal parent come—

No longer keep thy arms away,

Take back again thy creature child,

Back to thy silent home.

B. T. B.

White Plains, 23 Jan. 1841.

Mr. Editor. As I have been frequently puzzled

by them myself, as a sort of retaliation I propose

the following Enigma:

I am composed of eleven (11) letters,

My 1-3-10 is what all gamblers like;

My 2-7-5 is a kind of liquor;

My 5-8-11 is what every body likes;

My 6-9-10-11 is used by ladies in dressing;

My 11-7-8-4 is an article used in schools;

My 8-10-4 is a small insect;

My 5-8-11 is a very getable diet;

My 6-9-11 is an excellent drink;

My 5-8-4 is what all living creatures do;

My 4-5-10 ten times will make a hundred;

My 3-4 is a Prince of the lesser gender;

My 5-7-8-4 is a piece of earthen ware;

My 8-6-7-5 is a kind of fruit;

My 1-3-4-10 is the Prince of Hell;

My whole is a village in one of the Southern States;

—lower next week.

B. F. B.

The Latch String pulled In.—An article in Cincinnati Register paper, wants all readers not to credit it to me, as it is a legitimate string of a latch.

North Bound Solitaires—Salisbury the editor of the Generalist, have such confidence in the Generalist, that he has written to the Court of Appeals, to have such control of all general law trials, as to prevent him from thinking of his errors, from this, that even after election, the friends of Old Tom will not allow him to think for himself.

The hungry expectations of the spuds are diminished by the latch string is pulled in and that they will hazard much if they are found prowling about the long cabin in the following significant remarks:

"We speak freely, when we assure all

applicants for office whether personally or by letter, that their claims will be prejudiced

rather than advanced by such a course of conduct.

Albany Argus.

## PETTING.

It is calculated that \$700,000 has been lost and won in this city and N. York on the result of the recent election in Pennsylvania.

How many wise hearts might have been made glad!—how many orphan's eyes might have been dried—how many of the destitute poor might have been fed—cheered and warmed, during the trying winter, if the same had been expended in deeds of charity.

But as it is, both losers and winners are worse off than ever. Those who have lost their money are disgraced and impoverished and those who have won are in many instances ruined forever.

## FRONTIER TROUBLES.

We see, by the latest information from Montreal, that the question of the Northeast boundary line is likely to be settled by an appeal to arms, rather than the dictates of justice or common sense. The men who administer the affairs of Great Britain are

disposed to verify the language of Caesar in his commentaries:—"Quem deus vult perdere, prius demant." Not content that

their countrymen should be burdened with all

the expenses of carrying on a war on the shores of Syria, no doubt suffice preservation of peace on the coasts of China, for very honorable and just purpose of forcing her

opium down the throats of the people of that

country; and among the mountain peoples of

Afghanistan for the purpose merely of quietly

interfering in the domestic concerns of

her neighbors there; they are now endeavor

to kindle a blaze in the forests of Maine

the light of which, if it must come, shall be

reflected from her own chalky hills. A

course so mad would well deserve the pun

ishment that would certainly follow its a

pplication: that is, a total loss of all the North American possessions.

We give our readers an extract from the Montreal Gazette, showing the light in which the Executive officers

of the British Government in Canada look

upon the question:—Mont. Adv.

"We understand that his Excellency the

Governor General has most emphatically de

clared that he will not remove any of the

troops recently sent by his order to the Ma

dawaska territory, and that he considers Sir

John Harvey too courteous by a great deal

in notifying the bragadocio Governor of

Maine that a detachment of British troops

had taken up a position. This augurs well,

## LACON.

A man at Quebec, the other day, in attempting to drown a dog in the river, slipped in himself and was drowned. His body went under the floating ice and could not be recovered.

For the Jacksonville Republican, when the rude hand of misfortune had laid hard upon me, and almost extin-

guished that sweet solice of life, hope I wrote the following lines: which you may publish if you think them worthy a place in the "Republican."

"Tis vain to weep, I know 'tis vain,

Misfortune now has sealed my lot;

No would I wish or hope again,

But die forgetting and forgot;

A dreary wild and troublous past,

Is all remembrance brings to me;

I sink to wretchedness at last,

And die the child of misery.

## ELI C. JOINER.

## SAMUEL H. LIVENS.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their profession, any business confined to them will receive prompt attention. Their office may be found on the North East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald Randolph County, Ala.

Feb. 3rd 1841.

E. C. JOINER,  
S. H. LIVENS.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICES.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

ON the tenth day of February next, will sell at the late residence of David Colightly, dec'd., in Cherokee county, Ala., a likely Young Negro man.—Note and good securities will be required payable on the 23rd day of December next.

Dec. 26th, 1840.

HENRY GOLIGHTLY, Adm'r.

January 6, 1841.—\$—\$—\$.

**Administrator's Notice.**

THERE will be rented to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th January next, on the premises, the Plantation wherein Joseph McConnell, dec'd., lately resided, one mile north of Gaylesville, Cherokee County, Ala.—There is about 70 acres of cleared Land, all fresh and first quality of Valley Land; Upon the premises are comfortable cabins for a dwelling and kitchen, and good stables, the Land to be rented until the first day of January, 1842.

At the same time and place there will be sold some personal property too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day.

Cherokee on Ala. INO L. SENTER, Adm'r.

Dec. 30, 1840. \$—\$—\$.

**Administrators' Notice.**

THE undersigned having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Jel Reed, deceased; gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will be compelled to do so by Jan. 13th 1840.

ERASMIUS P. REID.

JAMES LAMAR.

Dec. 23, 1840. \$—\$—\$.

**NOTICE.**

ALL those having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Walter, late of Cherokee County, and State of Alabama, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this will be plead in bar of their recovery. In settlement of claims against the estate of the last will be payment of the debts of the said estate, and the balance to be divided among the heirs.

GEORGE WER, Administrator.

Dec. 16, 1840.—\$—\$—\$.

**Administrator's Notice.**

THE undersigned, having on the 19th day of October, 1840, in the orphans' court of Jefferson county, Alabama, qualified as Administrator of William White, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the said 19th day of October, 1840, otherwise they will be forever barred.

Those indebted to the estate will please make payment to me.

MICHELL POOL, Adm'r.

Dec. 23, 1840.—\$—\$—\$.

**Administrator's Notice.**

THE undersigned having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Dunc P Scott, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Also all persons indebted, will please make immediate payment.

W. M. SCOTT, Adm'r.

Dec. 16, 1840.—\$—\$—\$.

**NOTICE.**

EDWARD L. WOODWARD, Adm'r. of the Estate of James M. Mitchell dec'd., having advertised himself ready for a final settlement; it is required by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days requiring all persons interested in a final settlement of the estate to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Benton county, which is in the town of Jacksonville, on the 1st day of February next, or before the 1st day of March, 1841, to satisfy said fi fa in favor of the proprie

Wm. C. PRICE, Sheriff.

By his Deputy.

AND. WILKINS.

Dec. 16, 1840.—\$—\$—\$.

**Notice.**

Postponed Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one fi fa issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for CASH, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in February next; FOUR JUVENILE NEGROES, named as follows: one boy named Oliver, one Boy named James, one boy Berry, and a woman named Molley—levied on as the property of James Clarke, to satisfy said fi fa, one in favor of Herndon & Kelly—one in favor of John Goodwin, use &c.—one in favor of T. Crutchlow, use of J. Forney, and one in favor of W. P. Chilton & Co.—15th Decr. 1840.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sheriff.

By his Deputy.

AND. WILKINS.

Dec. 16, 1840.—\$—\$—\$.

**NOTICE.**

BY VIRTUE of an alias Execution to me, issued from the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Mobile county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday of February next, the following described lots of Land, known as the N. E. fourth of Section twenty-eight, township fourteen, Range eight, containing 160 acres, and part of the south west fourth of section twenty-two, township fourteen & Range eight containing 120 acres—levied on as the property of James Clarke to satisfy said fi fa in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Mobile.

Wm. C. PRICE Sheriff.

Dec. 30, 1840.—\$—\$—\$.

**Coroner's Sale.**

BY VIRTUE of an alias Execution to me, issued from the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton county, State of Alabama I will offer for sale on the 1st day of February next, at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for Cash, the following tract of land (to-wit) the west half of Section fifteen, township fifteen, range nine east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Halbert McClure to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William T. Gould, assignee &c. against William Garrett, William C. Price and Halbert McClure—Sale within usual hours. Nov. 30th, 1840.

Wm. C. PRICE Sheriff.

Dec. 16, 1840.—\$—\$—\$.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.**

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, NO.

EMBER 30th, 1840.

JOHN COLLINS, the Administrator of the Estate of Henry Box, deceased, has this day filed his papers and vouchers for final settlement of said Estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Monday in January next be set apart for settlement of said estate.

It is further ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the said Real Estate, to be and appear before the Judge of the County court, at an Orphans' court to be held in the Town of Ashville on the second Monday in January next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why final settlement should not be ordered for sale.

Copy Test:

JOSHUA W. HOOPER,

(204—\$—\$—\$.) Clerk.

Dec. 16, 1840.—\$—\$—\$.

**NOTICE.**

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of trust, executed by Jefferson Falkner to the subscriber, as trustee, for certain purposes therein mentioned, which said Deed is duly recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County, Alabama, I will expose to public sale on the First Monday in February next, before the Court House door in said County between the usual hours of sale for Cash, the following described property, or so much thereof as shall satisfy said trust Deed, (viz:) Bartley, a Negro Man, about forty-five years of age.—Sylvia, about 35 years of age.—Dorcas, a girl about thirty-one years of age.—Mary a girl eighteen months old. Acting as trustee I will convey such title only as is vested in me. Dec. 29th 1840.

SAMUEL HOWARD, Trustee.

Jan. 6, 1841.—\$—\$—\$.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

### CLEM. COUNTY.

#### SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, NO.

#### EMBER 25th, 1840.

THIS DAY came into court Thomas A. Morris, to administer on the Estate of John R. Allen, dec'd., and heard his Petition, praying an Order of sale for the following Real Estate, (viz):

The W. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2, E. containing 80—1/4 acres. Also the N. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2, E. containing 40—1/4 acres. Also the N. E. 1/4 of Section 26, T. 14, R. 2, E. containing 40—1/4 acres.

And appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said estate is involved.

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the sale of said Real Estate, to be and appear before the Judge of the County court, at an Orphans' court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why said Real Estate should not then be Ordered for Sale.

Copy Test:

JOSHUA W. HOOPER,

(104—\$—\$—\$.) Clerk.

Dec. 30, 1840.—\$—\$—\$.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscribers beg leave to return thanks for the patronage received last season from their friends, and solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

Their Ware-House is now in good order for the storage of Cotton, and Merchandise.

Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

ALFRED B. HOLT, &

ROBERT AUGUSTUS HOOT,

JOHN N. ROSE.

**WARE-HOUSE,**

And Commission Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to return thanks for the patronage received last season from their friends, and solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

Their Ware-House is now in good order for the storage of Cotton, and Merchandise.

Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

ALFRED B. HOLT, &

ROBERT AUGUSTUS HOOT,

JOHN N. ROSE.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general Commission Business.

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON.

One or the other will always be found at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next.

They deem it proper to state that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties,

and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands,

for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received.

The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods.

They deem it unnecessary to give reference, as they are both well known, and capable of presenting and personally giving general satisfaction to all business connected with the same, and hope to share a liberal profit.

JOHN N. ROSE.

**NOTICE.**

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Their Ware-House is now in good order for the storage of Cotton, and Merchandise.

Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

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# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 6.

JACKSONVILLE, A.M. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

Whole No. 214

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
BY J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice by the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

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**P. O. B. T. R. Y.**

**THE FATE OF THE BUCANIER.**

Glynellen was a young Welsh adventurer who embarked for this country about the year 1690. Naturally of a roving disposition, he soon became dissatisfied with the monotony and tameless of a sedentary life; and collecting together a number of congenial spirits, embraced the dangerous but lucrative profession of the pirate. After scouring the Atlantic for several years, during which he kept the Spanish colonies in a state of continual apprehension and alarm by the rapidity of his movements and the astonishing boldness of his adventures, he was at last surprised and attacked, whilst carousing with his companions on a beach of one of the West India Islands, by a large party of Spaniards, who had received secret information of his approach. A desperate resistance was made, but without avail. The Rover narrowly escaped with his life, after seeing his followers, one by one, overpower'd and slaughtered around him; and his hitherto unconquered vessel, silently appropriated to the service of the victors. He wandered about for a while, but, unwilling to survive the fate of his faithful comrades, and the prostration of his former power, finally flung himself from a rock into the ocean. Glynellen possessed the rare gift of clemency, combined with all the fierce intrepidity peculiar to the Robber of the Seas.

Dark genius of the wind and flood,  
Glynellen, where art thou?  
Didst thou a thousand tempests brave  
To perish calmly now?—  
Still breathes the ocean-sire, to thee  
A language of delight;  
Oh! wilder than the wildest sea,  
And darker than the night;  
Thy spirit soaring spurned its cell,  
And frowned where'er thy wild eye fell.

Child of the blue wave, art thou gone?  
Or where is now thy home?  
Dark ocean wast thoue onward still,  
Or shroud thee in its foam?—  
How wildly screams the sea-bird when  
His pinions sweep the surge!  
Fings he thy song of triumph then,  
Or doth he wail the dirge?  
Or bears he in that fearful shriek  
The prayer thy victim-foes would speak?

No more the vessel-mov'g the wave,  
Along the strand no more.  
Rise wild and loud those bursts of glee  
Above the pillow's roar.  
Thy confides where are they? The tide  
Now rolleth where they stood;  
The echoes of their songs have died  
In silent solitude.

To rise together, King, rose, and reign  
One more the monarch of the main.  
The drowsy braves companions trod,  
I press'd by other feet.  
But there is weakness in that step,  
And in that eye deceit.  
Oh! burst from thy inglorious sleep,  
And wake to arms again!

Wilt yield the sceptre of the deep,  
Thy kingdom—to such men?  
Come, bid the vanquish dastard feel  
The deepest vengeance of thy steel.

Vain, vain the call which would awake  
One thought of former joys;  
The rocks will echo back reply,  
But not Glynellen's voice.

And if he scorned to sink beneath  
The weapon of his foe,

Thin not a moment's fleeting breath  
Could chain his soul below.

He shrunk not—but he dared to shrink,  
In meanness from the blow.

How had the feeling o'er him rushed  
Of heart undone, and power crushed!

He fell not with those forms he lov'd  
The fever of his life,  
Unquenched by the shock of elements.  
Still triumphed in the strife.

But when the sleep of evening sinks  
On ocean's troubled breast,  
And from the skies a thousand eyes  
Seem watching o'er thy rest—

What brow is dark with passion here  
Where all is loveliest?

See! doth he leap—and none to save?

Glynellen, thou hast found a grave!

Sleep, Rover, on the coral bed,  
Thy realm was not more free—  
The spirits of the waters breathe  
Companionship to thee.

No proud soul hath ever brav'd  
The battle and the storm;

Nor ocean flung her snowy hand  
Around a manlier form.

Then sleep, the freeman's rest is thine—  
Along thy native sea.

The care of home—friendship's tear—  
Are to the young buckner.

W. H. D.,  
Ambridge, Massachusetts.

*Southern Literary Messenger.*

*From the Ladies' Companion.*  
**THE WAR-WOMAN'S CREEK.**

In Georgia and N. C., there is hardly a river, creek, or stream, that has not connected with it some old Indian tradition. The title of the present sketch is taken from one of these; I believe one of the principal tributaries of the Neuse river, in the Cherokee Nation, North Carolina. The story, as told by the few Indians remaining since the removal in the fall of 1838, runs thus:

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**A CAPITAL STORY.**  
OF BOSWELL AND JOHNSON.

We have not met with a story for some time as well told as this in the new volume of Angelo's *Reminiscences*; of Boswell and Johnson. Angelo it seems gets it from the landlord of the inn where the lexicographer put up. Boswell had ordered a leg of mutton and also a pudding; and our author proceeds:

"Johnson gets off the pony, and the poor animal, relieved from the giant, snuff'd his way into the stable. Boswell ushered the factor into the house and left him to prepare for his delicious treat. Johnson, seeing his coat rather damp from the mist of the mountains, went into the kitchen, and threw his upper garment on a chair before the fire; sat on the floor near a little boy who was very busy attending the meat; and Johnson did not like the appearance of his head; when he shifted the basing-lid from one hand, the other was never idle, and the doctor thought at the same time he saw something fall on the meat upon which he determined to eat no meat on that day. The dinner was announced. Boswell exclaimed, 'my dear doctor, here comes the mutton—what a picture! done to a turn—and looks so beautifully brown.' The doctor tittered. After short grace, Boswell said—

"Suppose I am to carve as usual; what shall I help you to?" The doctor replied:

"I did not like to tell you before, but I am determined to abstain from meat to day."

"Indeed this is quite a disappointment, said Buzzy.

"Say no more I shall make myself ample Repairs with the pudding."

Boswell commenced the attack and made the first cut at the mutton. How the gravy runs what fine flavored fat, so nice and brown too. Oh, sir, you would have relished this fine piece of mutton."

The meat removed, in came the long wished-for pudding. The doctor looked joyously eagerly to, and in a few minutes nearly finished the pudding. The table was cleared and Boswell said:

"Doctor while I was eating the mutton you seemed frequently inclined to laugh, pray tell me what tickled your fancy?"

The doctor then literally told him all that had passed at the kitchen fire about the boy and the basting. Boswell turned pale as a ghost, and sick of himself and company.

He started out of the room. Somewhat relieved on returning, he insisted on seeing the curly little rascally boy, whom he severely reprimanded before Johnson; the boy cried the doctor laughed.

"You little rascal, snivelling bound," said Boswell, "when you basted the meat, why and yet not put on the cap that I saw you have on this morning?"

"I don't sir," said the boy.

"Nay why couldnt you?" said Boswell.

"Because mamma took it to boil the pudding."

The doctor, gathering up his Herculean frame, stood erect, touching the ceiling with his wig, he stared or squinted—indeed looking any way but the right way. At last with mouth wide open (none of the smallest) and stomach heaving, he with some difficulty recovered his breath, and looking at Boswell with the lungs of a Stoer:

Mr. Boswell sir, leave off laughing, and under pain of my eternal displeasure never utter a single syllable of this abominable adventure to any soul living while he breathes."

"And so, sir, said my host, you have the curse of God from the simple mouth of your humble servant."

**ON AGRICULTURE.**

In this country no man need be idle, for

its surface would afford agricultural employ-

ment for more than ten fold the number of its present inhabitants. Too many hands

cannot be employed in this business. The

learned calling may be crowded and trade

overcome when too great a number engage

in it they starve each other, but in a new, ex-

clusive and fertile country, every one who

industriously and skilfully tills his ground,

while he secures his own independence, is

adding to the public stock, and while he

enjoys the fruits of his labor, he may have the

satisfaction to reflect that his fellow creatures

in distant climes are fed from the produce of

its fields. If the farmer's income be less abun-

dant than that of the merchant, it is much

more certain. If greater bodily fatigue is

attached to his employment, he has much less

anxiety of mind. If he has not an equal ac-

cess to the elegancies of life he is better

assured of its real necessities and comforts.

Every farmer that is not in debt, and has

himself the fee of his land, is a prince with-

in his domains; and provided his farm pro-

duces a competent support, there is in his

power as much independence as can fall to

the lot of man. When a farmer plants or sows

he, as it were, loans his property; and, for

that he puts in well cultivated soil, he re-

ceives twenty fold. This is an interest of

two thousand per cent; and, at the same time

such enormous interest is paid without im-

poverishing any one.

In old countries, by the monopoly and en-  
tailments of land, all but a few are excluded  
from the privilege of being owners of the soil.  
Here it is happily different.—Vast tracts of  
suitable land lie uncultivated—which can  
hardly be settled within a whole century to  
come. The abundance and cheapness &  
the fertility of American lands together with  
the easy access to markets from extensive  
seacoasts, and from the number of our fine  
navigable rivers, which intersect the whole  
country, offer a decent competency and inde-  
pendence to millions of families in the indus-  
trial pursuits of husbandry.

**The Two Farmers.**—Two Farmers, who  
were neighbors, had their crops of early peas  
killed by the frost. One of them came to  
condole with the other on their misfortune.

"Ah," cried he, how unfortunate we have  
been neighbor! Do you know I have done  
nothing but fret ever since?" But "bless me!"  
you seem to have a fine healthy crop com-  
ing up just now. What are these?"

"These?" cried the other, "why these are  
what I sowed immediately after my loss."

"What, come up already!" cried the first.

"Yes, while you were fretting I was work-  
ing."

"What, and don't you fret when you have  
a loss?"

"Not until I have repaired the mischief."

"Why, then you have no need to fret at  
all."

True, replied the industrious gardener,  
and that's very reason; in truth, it is very  
pleasant to have no longer reason to think  
of misfortune, and it is astonishing how many might be repaired by a little alac-  
racy and energy."

**Georgia Silk.**—It is stated in a Macon  
newspaper, that at a late term of the inferior  
court of that county, one of the presiding  
judges appeared on the bench with silk stockings  
and a silk handkerchief, &c. made by his own  
family or some of his friends, of the production  
wholly & entirely in his own family. Judge

E. is of the opinion that domestic silk will  
be more pleasant to have no longer reason to think  
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The Treasury of Benton to report that in discharge find that there has been Treasury since Dec. 22d, 1844, \$8443,112, and we also as set forth of Mon's paid the same date amounting to \$7, together with his commissions on account to \$622,702 showing a balance of \$175,584 and we also beg report that after a careful examination of the Treasurer we find the County included as follows:

Lands filed amounting to \$6169.54  
Balance due the Treasurer \$175,584  
T. Crutchfield holds a claim of \$175,587

Total Indebtedness of the County up to Feb. 8th, 1841 \$8601.79

We bid you further report that in examining that of the Treasurer we had nothing but what is set forth correctly. In conclusion your Committee feel it due the Treasurer to say that he was at all times ready and prompt to render any assistance in his power to your committee in the prosecution of their labors all of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Spartan Allen,  
D. C. Bancroft,  
John Moore.

Business in New Orleans is represented as unprecedently dull. The provision market is glutted; the receipts of home descriptions of western produce rising to one thousand per cent more than those of the same period last year. The table of comparative imports in the New Orleans Price Currents presents some curious contracts. In the article of cotton pulp, for instance, the receipts from Oct. 1839 to Feb. 1st, 1840, were 70,300 pounds; this year 27,586. The import of beef in barrels has risen from 1363 last year to the enormous disparity of 24,063 barrels this year; had, from 20,600, to nearly 100,000 kegs; oats has more than doubled. The greatest difference in pork, in bushels being an increase of 1,423, 404 pounds over last year, or 1,573,794 this year against 132,300 last year. Whiskey has gone forward in a six-fold greater quantity than last year; and in potatos, onions, tobacco, and other articles of internal production, except cotton, the increase has been immense.

Prices have fallen with the great supply. Prime pork is down to \$3.00 per barrel; flour \$2.25; bacon from 6 to 8 cents, whiskey 50 per cent below last year's price; and "beef" in barrels does not command the cost of packing and transportation.

It will be great sufferers; they for prices, and more in ad-

dition to produce than it is now seen in the market.

Will some kind Harrison editor be good enough to inform us whose fault it is upon whom the world is to throw the blame for low prices and consequent hard times? Ruinous losses will dog the heels of these western traders in all the articles above enumerated. But ought it to be so in view of the great "change" which has taken place.

We are not told that the bare prospect of the establishment of a wing dominion would produce the deepest effects upon prices; the business of division and the solvency of banks, that bad measure of the administration had done all the mischief, as the expectation that a period was about to be past when would resume trade and "create a new under the very ribs of death." Now the thing meant for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and worse, the reader, are these not proper, in light of existing times? Look out upon the country, at home and abroad; north, south, east and west, and the value of what promises in the giving prospectivity which savages upon the land. Set the bark of the United States straggling, beggarly, bowing, to meet her big enemies and evade the penalties of the laws; see more than on our own state of the confederacy trembling on the verge of prostration and commercial dishonor in West street and on London Change. Look at your sky drivers a stagnation in business, great difficulty in the adjustment of debts, a total lack of confidence between commercial men; a broken paper system fixed upon us by Heaven knows how long and two stock-bills not daring to carry on the legitimate of their creators.

X these are the fruits of the "change," we would give none of them. We are not yet, at least, so profligately betted in our condition as was to have been expected. We wish to the Lord that the Harrison party, who have the secret, would let it out, and bring the long promised relief and prosperity. We are panting for it. Do it, and do it quickly, it will without you with the help of your brokers supplies until you are out.

Mr. Van is the injured man. Mobile Reg. FORUM NEWS.

The latest arrivals from Europe bring favorable intelligence of the Cotton market. An advance has taken place, and the state of the market hitherto has been slow, and the demand for manufacturing articles has become so steady that there is no probability of any reduction in the price this season, while there is some prospect of a still further increase in the value of our staple commodity.

The European journals seem to be under the impression that though every thing now wears the appearance of peace there, the Syrian war being at an end, and Mohamed Ali having submitted to the terms of the Allied Powers, yet that there are signs abroad, which, like twigs upon the surface of a stream, indicate the great probability, if not certainty, of approaching war in the spring. The chief causes seem to be the great jealousy on the part of France of the all-grasping disposition of England, and the jealousy on the part of the other Continental powers of the military preparations of France.

Russia has been again defeated by the Circassians in a severe battle, and lost some of the most important forts in that country. If ever a race deserved freedom for their bravery, these people do. They have contended now for some years against the whole power of Russia, undismayed by the tenor of her arms or the number of her forces, and in every contest, where there was any thing like an equality of strength, they have been invariably victorious. We wish them success, though we fear numbers at last may prevail.

There was some talk of a rupture between Spain and Portugal, arising from some misunderstanding as to the navigation of the Doura, but it was supposed that some amicable terms would be established through the intervention of England.

STILL FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

[From the London Times, Jan. 6.]

We have received, by extraordinary express from Paris, the Messenger of Monday last, containing the following most important

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

MARSEILLE, Jan. 2, 6 o'clock in the evening.

Received in the afternoon of the 4th.

—MAY 28.—The Consul of France to the Minister for Foreign Affairs—Kurnuck Singh, King of Lahore, ordered the 5th of November. During the general assembly his successor, Neelal Singh

was killed by accident. Shere Singh was to mount the throne.

The affairs of China are on the point of being settled. The English are to receive three millions sterling as an indemnity.

Dost Mahomed has definitely surrendered to the English.

In these three pieces of intelligence, brought to the Indian Mail, are comprised, the settlement of the Chinese quarrel, the termination of the Cabool war, and the menace of hostility of the Sees removed. The prince announced as having died during the funeral of his relative, was he who was considered likely to make use of his power against the English.

We find in the Alexandria Gazette the following highly flattering and just notice of Gov. Clay, whose public services both in the District of Columbia, and his own State, are to be appreciated; the writer as they should be by all honorable men. Gov. Clay, however, with all his usefulness, is not without his enemies, and there are those among us who permit no opportunity to escape to give vent to their jealous and bitter feelings against him. This was particularly experienced during the last summer, when the hard-riding, genteel, horabutous, were convicted of a base attempt to deprive him of his birthright, and which even the federalists, who propagated them, were forced to acknowledge as evidence of truth. —Huntsville Daily.

MR. CLAY, OF ALABAMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Among the gentlemen of the Administration party in Congress, most deserving of the respect of their opponents, Gov. Clay stands high in rank.

He is a ploughed field still tilled to render the just and salutary soil to the nation; and which, in the six-fold greater quantity than last year; and in potatos, onions, tobacco, and other articles of internal production, except cotton, the increase has been immense.

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In Europe, when a distinguished personage travels from one part of a country to another, all the poor beggars that can, by hook or crook, crawl or get themselves carried thither, crowd the roadside, towns, and houses, along which the grandee travels or wherever he stops. Here these beggars are sure to be found; with their bat in one hand and a long dirty petition in the other, soliciting alms. As in monarchical countries so will it be here. All the officer, beggars from Boston, New York, and elsewhere, will crowd into and through Philadelphia, in course of the next week or two, with their hats and dirty petitions in their hands, begging whatever they can get. It behoves those signers for the next six weeks, with which the English are to receive three millions sterling as an indemnity, to be watchful, to be alert, and to be ready to render any assistance to your committee in the prosecution of their labors all of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Spartan Allen,  
D. C. Bancroft,  
John Moore.

Business in New Orleans is represented as unprecedently dull. The provision market is glutted; the receipts of home descriptions of western produce rising to one thousand per cent more than those of the same period last year. The table of comparative imports in the New Orleans Price Currents presents some curious contracts.

In the article of cotton pulp, for instance, the receipts from Oct. 1839 to Feb. 1st, 1840, were 70,300 pounds; this year 27,586. The import of beef in barrels has risen from 1363 last year to the enormous disparity of 24,063 barrels this year; had, from 20,600, to nearly 100,000 kegs; oats has more than doubled. The greatest difference in pork, in bushels being an increase of 1,423, 404 pounds over last year, or 1,573,794 this year against 132,300 last year. Whiskey has gone forward in a six-fold greater quantity than last year; and in potatos, onions, tobacco, and other articles of internal production, except cotton, the increase has been immense.

Prices have fallen with the great supply. Prime pork is down to \$3.00 per barrel; flour \$2.25; bacon from 6 to 8 cents, whiskey 50 per cent below last year's price; and "beef" in barrels does not command the cost of packing and transportation.

It will be great sufferers; they for prices, and more in ad-

dition to produce than it is now seen in the market.

Will some kind Harrison editor be good enough to inform us whose fault it is upon whom the world is to throw the blame for low prices and consequent hard times? Ruinous losses will dog the heels of these western traders in all the articles above enumerated. But ought it to be so in view of the great "change" which has taken place.

We are not told that the bare prospect of the establishment of a wing dominion would produce the deepest effects upon prices; the business of division and the solvency of banks, that bad measure of the administration had done all the mischief, as the expectation that a period was about to be past when would resume trade and "create a new under the very ribs of death."

Now the thing meant for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and worse, the reader, are these not proper, in light of existing times? Look out upon the country, at home and abroad; north, south, east and west, and the value of what promises in the giving prospectivity which savages upon the land. Set the bark of the United States straggling, beggarly, bowing, to meet her big enemies and evade the penalties of the laws; see more than on our own state of the confederacy trembling on the verge of prostration and commercial dishonor in West street and on London Change. Look at your sky drivers a stagnation in business, great difficulty in the adjustment of debts, a total lack of confidence between commercial men; a broken paper system fixed upon us by Heaven knows how long and two stock-bills not daring to carry on the legitimate of their creators.

X these are the fruits of the "change," we would give none of them. We are not yet, at least, so profligately betted in our condition as was to have been expected. We wish to the Lord that the Harrison party, who have the secret, would let it out, and bring the long promised relief and prosperity. We are panting for it. Do it, and do it quickly, it will without you with the help of your brokers supplies until you are out.

Mr. Van is the injured man. Mobile Reg.

FORUM NEWS.

The latest arrivals from Europe bring favorable intelligence of the Cotton market. An advance has taken place, and the state of the market hitherto has been slow, and the demand for manufacturing articles has become so steady that there is no probability of any reduction in the price this season, while there is some prospect of a still further increase in the value of our staple commodity.

The European journals seem to be under the impression that though every thing now wears the appearance of peace there, the Syrian war being at an end, and Mohamed Ali having submitted to the terms of the Allied Powers, yet that there are signs abroad, which, like twigs upon the surface of a stream, indicate the great probability, if not certainty, of approaching war in the spring. The chief causes seem to be the great jealousy on the part of France of the all-grasping disposition of England, and the jealousy on the part of the other Continental powers of the military pre-

parations of France.

Russia has been again defeated by the Circassians in a severe battle, and lost some of the most important forts in that country. If ever a race deserved freedom for their bravery, these people do. They have contended now for some years against the whole power of Russia, undismayed by the tenor of her arms or the number of her forces, and in every contest, where there was any thing like an equality of strength, they have been invariably victorious. We wish them success, though we fear numbers at last may prevail.

There was some talk of a rupture between Spain and Portugal, arising from some misunderstanding as to the navigation of the Doura, but it was supposed that some amicable terms would be established through the intervention of England.

STILL FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

[From the London Times, Jan. 6.]

We have received, by extraordinary express from Paris, the Messenger of Monday last, containing the following most important

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

MARSEILLE, Jan. 2, 6 o'clock in the evening.

Received in the afternoon of the 4th.

—MAY 28.—The Consul of France to the Minister for Foreign Affairs—Kurnuck Singh, King of Lahore, ordered the 5th of November. During the general assembly his successor, Neelal Singh

was killed by accident. Shere Singh was to mount the throne.

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# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 7.

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Whole No. 216

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BY J. F. GRANT,

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A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage must be paid for all letters addressed to the Editor on business.



## Poetry.

### THE DAWN IS BREAKING O'er US.

[By T. M. E.]  
The dawn is breaking o'er us,  
See, heaven has caught its hue!  
We've day's light before us,  
What sport shall we pursue?

The hunt o'er hill and lea?  
The sail o'er sunning sea?  
Or let no hour so sweet  
Unwinding pleasure fleet.

The sun is up,  
See!—the day is bright,  
We're free,  
What sport shall we pursue?

But see, while we're deciding,  
What morning sport to play,  
The dial's hand is gliding,  
And more hath passed away.

Ah, who'd have thought that noon  
Would o'er us cast its gloom,  
That morn's sweet-hur of prime  
Would last so short a time!

But come, we've day before us,  
Still heaven looks bright and blue;  
Quick, quick, 'er eve comes o'er us,  
What sports shall we pursue?

Alas, why thus delaying?  
We're now at evening's hour;  
It's farewell beam is playing  
O'er hill and wave and bower.

That light we thought would last,  
B'held, ev'n now 'tis past.  
And all our morning dreams  
Have vanished with its beams!

But come! 'twere vain to borrow  
A lesson from this day.  
For man will be to-morrow,  
Just what he's begun to-day.

SABBATH BELLS.  
[By WILLIS C. CLARE.]  
Sweet Sabbath to thy ear,  
Thy bells with mingling tone,  
Tell of the distant and the dead,  
In you surely unknown.

Of happier days they tell,  
When o'er the vernal ground,  
Fairer than Ocean's richest shell,  
Young Nature breathed around;

When hope, as at a shrine,  
To Fancy pour'd her lay;  
And hues, inspiring and divine,  
Painted the live-long day.

Sweet bells! They have a voice,  
Lost to the usual air;  
Which bids the sorrowing heart rejoice,  
Though life 'no more be fair.

Though dust to dust has gone,  
They speak of brighter hours,  
When Memory, as from a throne,  
Surveyed her path of flowers;

Of sunny spots, where Love  
Unfurled his purple wings,  
And filled the spirit and the grave  
With glorious offerings!

An editor hard run.—A Western editor advertises for two journeymen and two devils. None need apply unless they can afford to work for nothing and treat him te-boot. He says the times are so hard that he can't afford to make a more liberal offer.

*Eastern Parable.*—A man was travelling in Syria, leading his camel by the bridle. Suddenly the animal is seized with a panic of fear—he raises himself with impetuosity, flings and bounds in a manner so horrible, that his master abandons him, in anguish and tries to save himself. He perceived at some distance from the road a deep stream, and as still heard the fearful neighing of the camel, he sought a refuge there and fell over the precipice. But a shrub held him up. He clung to it with both hands, and cast every side his anxious eyes. Above him is the terrible camel, of which he does not lose sight for a moment. In the abyss below is a dragon, who opens his monstrous jaws,

and seems ready to devour him. At the sight of him, he perceives two mice, one white and the other black, who gnaw in turn at the root of the shrub, which serves him for support. The unfortunate man remains there frozen with terror, and sees no retreat or means of safety. Suddenly, on a little branch of his shrub he discovers some fruit. At that moment he ceases to observe the rage of the camel, the jaws of the dragon, the frightful activity of the mice. He reaches out his hand towards the fruit, he gathers it and in the sweet taste forgets his fears and his dangers.

Do you ask who is this madman who forgot so quickly a mortal peril? Learn then, friend, this is thyself. The dragon of the stream is the ever-open abyss of death. The camel represents the sorrow of life. The two mice who are gnawing at the root of the shrub are day and night, and in the situation the fruit of pleasure attracts you. You forget the anxieties of life, the threatening of death, the rapid succession of day and night, to seek the plant voluptuousness on the border of the tomb!

A DEAF AND DUMB MAN of Louis ville, who has been educated at one of our Northern schools, having satisfied himself after some reading on the subject, that his infirmity might be remedied, recently purchased the drum of his car with an instrument of his own, and restored his lost sense. The most remarkable feature in the case is, that from not being able to articulate a sound at the time of the operation, she acquired the use of the language in a few hours; and in four days was capable of taking part in substantial conversation.—Alexandria Gazette.

When the coffin had been thus removed the connaisseurs stepped into the chamber, in which had rested his coffin for upwards of 91 years, which chamber was as perfect & as dry as it was on the 9th of May 1821.

The outside coffin (mahogany) was sepa-

rated and taken aside, next to which was

no lead in the highest state of preserva-

tion. Arrangements having been previous-

ly directed by His Excellency, in conse-

quence of his indisposition,—this leaden cof-

fin was hoisted up and placed with the sarcophagus sent from France for that pur-

pose. This done, the Governor with his

staff made their appearance to witness the

opening of the innermost coffin. The upper

surface of the leaden coffin was then care-

fully removed, when another mahogany one was

discovered in a most excellent state. Th-

is of the inner one immediately next the

coffin of Napoleon, made of sheet tin, su-

perficially corroded, was next lifted. There

appeared a white satin enveloping the body

which satin was by the surgeon himself re-

moved, and the mortal remains of the great

caused were exposed to view, to several

who knew him & several who knew him not.

The features of the Corsican Lieutenant had

to all appearance suffered but very little, so

they were readily recognised. Gen. Cour-

gaud, on beholding them exclaimed, "Good

very good!" And the several articles, pic-

tures, &c., &c., which had been placed around

within the coffin, appeared as they were

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little injured by the hand of time, and the

whole wore the air of very recent deposi-

tion part of the satin appeared to have insin-

uated itself into the skin of the face.

Two minutes only elapsed for this expo-

sure which was chiefly to afford the surgeon

time to use certain preventives to further de-

composition. The tin coffin was then clos-

ed and soldered, the mahogany one secured

and the leaden one soldered. The other leaden

one within and belonging to the sarcophagus

were likewise soldered, when the sarcophagus

was likewise soldered, and the key then han-

ded to Comte Chabat, the French Commissioner, by

Captain Alexander, the English Commis-

sioner. The sarcophagus, after some formali-

ties of expression between the Commissioners,

was then placed on the hearse and cov-

ered with the pall (a very rich one mad-

of crimson velvet) and between 5 and 4 o'

clock the procession moved from the tomb.

### THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

Dr. Guillard who accompanied the Prince Joaquin in the expedition to St. Helena, has published an account of the exhumation of Napoleon, from which the following are extracts.

"The upper part of the leaden coffin was then cut and raised with the greatest pre-  
caution; within it was found a coffin of wood in very good state, and corresponding to the descriptions and recollections of the persons present who had assisted at the burial.

"The lid of the third coffin having been cut through and raised, allowed us to see a sheet of white satin. This sheet was raised by the greatest precaution by the hands of the doctor only, and the entire body of Na-  
poleon appeared. The features had suffered

so little as to be immediately recognisable.

"The different objects deposited in the cof-  
fin were remarked in the exact positions  
where they had been placed; the hands were singularly well preserved; the uniform, the orders, the hat, but little changed; the whole person, in fact seemed to indicate a recent in-  
humation. The body remained exposed to the air for only at most, the two minutes necessary for the surgeon to take the meas-

ures prescribed by his instructions, in order to preserve it from all further alteration."

"Something white, which appeared to have become detached from the lining, covered as if with a thin gauze, all that the contained. The cranium and forehead, which adhered strongly to the satin, were particularly stained with it, but very little seen on the lower part of the face, on the bands or on the toes. The body was placed in an easy position, as when

it was in the adjoining hall, without injuring the chamber. This proved to be an excellent precautionary measure.

The Governor being unwell at Plantation house, had given Captain Alexander orders to proceed thus far without his presence—therefore, having got to this extent, an officer was sent to report progress. In the mean time, precautionary measures were adopted by the surgeon. The coffin was used to the surface unbroken, slings and loops having been carefully introduced under its bottom sides, and it was afterward taken to a tent, which had been pitched close by for its reception, at which moment the priest read a laudic prayer (La Léve du Corps) a greedily to the Roman Catholic

rites.

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a golden eagle with out spread wings. At 1 o'clock the cannon announced the departure of the King for the Tuilleries, and at the procession entered the church, headed by the Prince de Joinville, with the four hundred mariners of the Belle Paix, remarkable handsome looking men. The clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, awaited the arrival of the body. This was decidedly the most beautiful moment of the whole ceremony; the steps leading up to the choir lined on both sides with the military and old invalids, so many of whom had fought under Napoleon; the whole of the aisle filled with both troops, and all down the centre of the steps and part of the aisle, the body of clergy standing in religious silence, awaiting the entrance of the cortége. The archbishop's attitude would have made a lovely picture—his eyes fixed on the cross, that was carried on high before him, and his hands joined in prayer, apparently heedless of the crowds around him, called one's thoughts from the pageantry of the scene to higher things.

Most of the cures of Paris were also in the procession, and the appearance of so many of those good ministers of peace among the multitude of military formed a beautiful and striking contrast. The drums rolled, the canons shook the walls of the Invalides, and then the muffled drums came slowly and solemnly up the aisle. At last the coffin came in sight, borne by several of the marines of the Belle Paix and some of the old invalids, and the four corners by his old friends Bergier, Marchand, Lascases, and

The coffin was covered with purple velvet and large white cross, and the imperial crown was laid on it, covered with black crape. The moment the coffin passed there was a strong demonstration of enthusiasm and acute feeling; every one rose up and bent forward, but not a word was uttered; religious silence prevailed.

In front of the magnificent white and gold organ was erected a large platform for the musicians, and as soon as the body was brought up to the choir, the mass began. Mozart's celebrated requiem was performed by all the principal singers of the Italian and French operas. An interesting sight was the arrival of the venerable old Marshal Moncey, who had long since expressed his ardent wish that he might live to see this day. He is in a very infirm state, and they say has been nursing himself with great care to be able to encounter the fatigue of being present to receive the remains of his beloved master. He arrived in a chair on wheels, and was with great difficulty lifted up the steps into the chair. It was a curious incident in the beginning of the day to see the little bustling M. Theirs strutting about in his cloak, and collecting a crowd around him in the middle of the church to hear him talk with M. Molé, as if he had been a saxon. The crowd augmented every moment, and on every side people whispered *voies à coude autogre de M. Thiers*. I must not forget to mention the effect of the altar, which was glorious; numbers of silver hanging lamps of the most elegant form, were suspended in front of it, and the altarpiece, itself, was of silver, a sort of chiselled silver on a purple velvet ground. On each side of the altar and round the catafalque were tribunes and benches; throne of the tribunes hung with purple cloth, with the King and the Ministers, and in the other the Infanta of Spain, and every corner of the immense building was full of people, till half past five, it stopped, and was in-

cessant. The *voies à coude autogre* for those to and for the tribunes, and the avenue leading to the tribunes, were thronged from the croisillon to the crossing, and gave best positions for seeing the grand procession pass. The streets were already filled by 11 o'clock, and it was not until 2 o'clock that the procession reached the quay. Never was sight during this interval of three mortal hours less appropriate to the occasion than the spectacle we had before us. The intense cold rendered movement necessary for fear of being frozen to the spot, and to keep themselves warm, the spectators in the stands began to dance. The mania gained the crowd below, and for a long time the troops of the line and the National Guard were joining in one general *coquardance* or an enormous *ronde à la main*. This preliminary orgie while waiting for the body of the great hero of their nation, and in the face of the long line of statues of their greatest warriors, struck us as peculiarly French—perhaps we mean inconsistent. *Appros* of the long line of warrior statues that lined the avenue the idea struck us as good. These heroes seemed placed there to receive the last, and perhaps greatest, warrior of the nation, as he was restored to death to his country. They may have been coarsely executed for the greater part, but this succession of warriors, from Charlemagne and Clovis down to the last Generals of the Empire, placed upon the passage of the Emperor to salute him as he passed to his last home, was well conceived. But why place Napoleon in his imperial robes, at the end, to greet himself? A gamut near us shouted, as the procession passed. *Tiens viola comme Empereur fait la queue à la main!* Till the procession really reached

this spot, the hours of impatient waiting were long; the dancing, however, which we have already described, while away the time of some, and the cannon fired from the first court of the Invalides every quarter of an hour seemed to warm the hearts, if not the limbs, of others.

For our parts, the cannon had one great advantage; the rich clouds of rolling smoke that they sent forth hid from our eyes for a time the bare poles and skeleton scaffolding of the half-draped spars that were announced in the programme as a triumphal funeral entrance to the Invalides. Nothing could be more paltry, more ugly, more disgraceful than this ragged looking curtain to the great drama that was to be acted. Ten workmen might have completed in time what it was impossible for three to finish, as they went through their lazy movements, seemingly as if they had received orders not to have it done in time. The very fire-pots that occupied the tripod at the top of the two entrance gate-posts of plated half gilt wood seemed as if they, too, had received orders not to burn and only to smoke.

The same *ordre de jour* was zealously observed by the other candelabras alternated with the statues along the avenue leading to the Invalides, and that smoked instead of blazing, and went out before the funeral procession arrived. The day before the procession reached us, had cleared up beautifully, a small quantity of snow had fallen, but the Heavens did more for the solemnity of the ceremony than man had done. The day as far as the season of the year would admit of, was a day such as proverbially graced Napoleon's fetes in his imperial splendor, and greeted him again as he received his last honors. We heard it called a Napoleon day.

From the point of view of the esplanade of the Invalides the *coup d'œil* of the procession was magnificent. It was perhaps the best situation for seeing it pass. The sight was really grand as the procession headed the funeral car along the vista leading to its termination. The funeral car we have said—but this epithet might have been left aside—was the machine that bore Emperor's coffin, it was a triumphal car in truth, but had but few attributes of a funeral nature.

#### FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

We have been denounced through all the Federal journals, and on the floor of the Senate, for daring to intimate that the hand of England was felt in giving direction to the moneyed, the commercial, the political, and even domestic affairs of this country. Copy in another column the testimony of Mr. Wickliffe on this subject of foreign interference. This gentleman is pre-eminent among the Federal party of Kentucky, for his great ability, his immense wealth and high standing, both in judicial and legislative forum of the State. In authority with his party, he is second only to Mr. Clay in the State; and Mr. Clay has only won the first place, by uniting the State pride in his early and continued attempts to it or rather to himself, the Presidential honor. All these efforts Mr. Wickliffe gave his facilities and influence to support; but it would seem that he is unwilling to lend himself to Mr. Clay, at the expense of the domestic institutions of the State, in the project of getting rid of the Abolition ban, which has decreed that "no man from a slaveholding State shall ever be President"—and this, too, by inflicting the independence of the country to British interference.

It is not our object now however, to dwell on the changed phases which Mr. Clay's politics seem likely to assume in his new bargains for the presidency. We quote Mr. Wickliffe's emphatic testimony, simply to exhibit the fact of British interference, ever beyond the pale of politics, to disturb our domestic institutions, with which the Government of the Union itself is forbidden to intermeddle.—*Globe*.

#### PASSAGE OF THE PRE-EMPTION BILL—DEFEAT OF THE DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

Our Congressional columns show the result of the long debate on the subject of the public lands. Every hour that the question was argued, showed more and more distinctly the dangerous tendency of Mr. Clay's new bids to purchase, to the support of his ambitious views, the indebted States. It was evidently working to the result in which the high protective tariff, contrived by him to bribe the manufacturing States, had well nigh terminated. Duties laid for support of Government, no matter how high nor how oppressive, would never have goaded the patriotic South into a hostile feeling towards the Government. But the encouragement of the industry of one section by the utter prostration of another, threatened the most fatal consequences to the country.

The great question of the disposition of the public lands is fraught with similar dangers; if it ever shall appear that the rising prosperity of the new States is to be sacrificed to the sinister ambition of any man—the interest of British stockjobbers, or theupidity of the speculators in the old States who have fortunes depending on their power of bolstering up and turning to account the credit of Government for their own advantage. The new States, we are sure, will never revolt so long as they see the General

Government disposing of the public lands according to the Constitution, as a common fund for the benefit of the United States. They feel satisfied that the representatives of the nation can never, while acting on their own responsibility, in the administration of this great estate, do otherwise than foster the rising generations—promoting the growth of the new States, at the same time that they take care of the interests of the old. But the moment that Congress surrenders its parental duty, and distributes the lands among the States for the express purpose of surrendering them to foreign creditors in settling accounts, from that moment trouble may be expected from the States in whose border the public domain lies. They will be apt to consider that Congress, in abandoning its constitutional duty, surrenders all right to control, and they may probably insist, that in resigning its authority derived from compact and the Constitution, to an alien power their own sovereign title as State must come in to exclude what they might possibly consider an usurpation. To this point Mr. Clay might drive the new States as the only means to prevent private monopoly of their soil, and the consequent repression of their improvements and in this way he might renew the quarrel in another quarter, which disturbed and threatened the American Union so long under the operation of his first American system. His ungovernable ambition has kept the nation in turmoil for the last twenty years, and would now embroil it again in a new sea of troubles. We are happy to believe, however, from the vote given to-day, that his selfish schemes of mercenary innovation are likely to be crushed this in embryo.—*Globe*.

#### TO THE VOTERS OF ALABAMA.

As a candidate for the highest office within your gift, I deem no apology necessary for presenting you with an outline of my views on the subjects likely to engage your attention in the approaching canvass.

Until within the last few years, candidates were announced on their own responsibility, from supposed indications of popular sentiment in their favor. But a new order of things is introduced, and it would seem that the office to which I aspire "should neither be sought nor declined." This sentiment, in relation to the Presidency, emanating from the lamented Lowndes, and afterwards adopted by the late President, seems in theory to indicate an amiable modesty, at war with the practices of modern politicians.

Having been announced as a candidate for Governor without asking permission from those who arrogate to themselves the right of dictating to the people, I claim nothing more than a fair hearing on my own principles. If they are such as are not approved by a majority of my fellow-citizens, they would be no better if presented through the medium of a convention according to the most approved forms of party discipline. Such nominations, as they are procured at Tuscaloosa, afford no evidence of popular sentiment. Their tendency is to "steal power from the many to the few"—to impair if not to destroy the independence and purity of the elective franchise.

If we are compelled to vote for a man because he has been thus nominated, would it not be as well to surrender at once all the power of making the election, to these self constituted conventions, and thus save the people the trouble of going through the useless ceremony of voting? I appeal to the independent voters of Alabama, and ask, were they represented at the Democratic Convention which professed to be the organ of their sentiments? What number of them attended the primary meetings which were called? What opportunity had the delegates of knowing the wishes of those whom they pretended to represent? And are they prepared timely to surrender this most sacred right of freemen, into the hands of political managers who kindly wish to save them the trouble of thinking and voting for themselves?

My opinions in relation to the powers of the General Government, were formed at an early day, in the Jeffersonian School, and in no instance have I had occasion to change them. The following Resolutions were passed by the legislature of 1820, and may be found in the pamphlet acts of that year, page 121.

"Resolved, That in conjunction with the States of Virginia and South Carolina, as appears by resolutions passed during the last sessions of their respective legislatures, we strongly protest against the exercise by the Government, of implied and constructive powers, as having a tendency to destroy those rights which were reserved by the States respectively, as essential to their sovereignty, and being in their very nature unlimited in extent, and uncontrollable in their operations.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by the Republican party during the eventful crisis of '98 & '99, in opposition to the usurpations of the General Government, claimed under the above described powers.

Resolved, That the imposition of taxes and duties by the Congress of the United States for the purpose of protecting and encouraging domestic manufactures, is an unconstitutional exercise of power, and is highly oppressive and partial in its operations.

Resolved, That Congress has not the right under the constitution to adopt a general system of internal improvement in the States, as a national measure, and that it has not the right to tax the citizens of one State to carry on internal improvements in another.

Resolved, That the President of the United States has not the constitutional power to originate any foreign mission, or to appoint any foreign minister on such newly originated mission, but by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States."

I was then a member of the House of Representatives, and voted for the above Resolutions.—See Journal of 1826, page 261.

By reference to the Journal of the House of Representatives for the year 1838, page 30, the following resolutions will be found:—"Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly Convened, that our Representatives be requested, to oppose, and vote against the re-charter of a Bank of the U. S., or the establishment of any other Bank of a similar character." On the adoption of this resolution, (page 134) it will be seen that I voted in the affirmative.

Recapitulating the substance of the resolutions of 1826 and 1828, I say,

1. That I am opposed to the doctrine of implied and constructive powers by the General Government;

#### 2. To a National Bank.

3. To a system of Internal Improvement by the Federal authorities, and

4. To a Protective tariff."

In the contest of 1824, I voted for William H. Crawford, for President—in 1828 and 1832 for General Jackson—in 1836, for Hugh L. White. At the late election, I did not vote for either of the candidates, and for refusing to do so have been assailed in prose and in verse by some of the small politicians of the day.

In this course I was not alone. Many others of the States Rights party, took no part in the controversy. But I disdain to cite the authority of others for exercising the undoubted right of a free man, in refusing to vote between two aspirants, neither of whom entertain sentiments in union with his own. I am opposed to the Sub-Treasury System, and to the prospective policy of the present administration, and if a similar policy should be resorted to by the President elect, I shall not fail to denounce his administration as having failed in the reform promised by his friends.

In the days of Jefferson—the palm days of the Republic, integrity, capacity, and fidelity to the Constitution constituted the only acknowledged claims to office. No other standard was known. If on the election of a new Chief Magistrate, honest and efficient public agents are retained in office, contests for the presidency will be less violent than the late canvass through which we have passed. There will be no motive for extraordinary exertions by the friends of the different aspirants. All the angry passions which have lately convulsed the nation, will be subjected to the empire of reason; and designing men will cease to inflame the public mind, when they cease to expect rewards commensurate with their partisan efforts.

Both the candidates for the Presidency had voted for the Protective Tariff of eighteen hundred and 28, and it was but too obvious that General Harrison no longer entertained constitutional scruples against the establishment of a National Bank. In voting for a President of the U. S. every freeman should be governed by principle, and it is shown, both candidates entertain opinions in regard to the powers of the General Government widely different from those cherished by myself, and inconsistent with the genius of our institutions. I could not consistently have voted for either.

In relation to the coming administration, I enter no prejudice which could induce me to condemn in advance. Such an opposition would be factious and unprincipled. I am prepared therefore to yield to such of its measures as my judgment approves a cheerful support, and fearlessly to denounce such as I believe to be in opposition to the true interests of the country.

The friends of an administration are too much inclined to approve all its measures, without examining into their correctness, while those in the opposition are too prone to indulge in indiscriminate censure—each forgetting that the purest public functionaries may, with the best intentions, fall occasionally into errors, while the worst may sometimes do right from policy, or accident.

Before concluding this address, I shall briefly notice the late act of our legislature on the subject of electing Representatives to Congress. This act has awakened a deep interest among the people, and I deem it my duty to delineate my sentiments in relation to it. Every citizen is familiar with the district system, as it is now in existence as a State. The act of the last session, as we are informed, authorizes every free white man above the age of twenty-one years (being a citizen) to vote for as many representatives as there are districts in the State, and that the members will be entitled to a full participation in the honors and offices of our country, unless we consecrate to these moral and intellectual culture, the means given to their trust for their benefit.

To this innovation on the established usages of Alabama, I am decidedly opposed. By reference to the Journal of the House of Representatives for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, page 105, it will be seen that an attempt was made to postpone the Bill to a day beyond the duration of the session, the motion prevailed, ayes 52—nays 26—I voted for the postponement.

This radical change was recommended by the Governor in his last message, as the true States Rights doctrine. At what time his Excellency became enamored of the doctrine of the States Rights, it is unnecessary now to inquire. But every man in the least conversant with the history of the Federal Compact, must know that our Senators are the peculiar representatives of the Sovereignty of the States, and that our representatives are the servants of the people. It is a matter of history, known to every political tyro, that this is the true reason why each State has two Senators without regard to the extent of its population—the small State of Delaware, being in the higher branch of our national Legislature, on an equality with the empire State. But in the House of Representatives, where population is the criterion, Delaware has but one member, and New York has forty.

Mr. Madison on this subject will be acknowledged to be good authority. No man better knew the objects of the framers of the Constitution, than this venerable Patriot. In the 56th number of the Federalist he says: "Divide the largest State into ten or twelve districts, and it will be found that there will be no particular interest in either, which will not lie within the knowledge of the Representative of the district."

It was obviously then the understanding of Mr. Madison, that Representatives should be chosen by districts, and they should be the peculiar Guardians of the local interest of the people.

But it is kindly provided in the General Ticket law, that one representative may be chosen from each district. It may be however, that of the five candidates having the highest number of votes, two might be inhabitants of the same district, and that the peculiar local interests of one district would be entirely unrepresented.

The Representative should be responsible immediately and solely to the people of his district—otherwise, according to the general ticket system, if he should obtain a larger vote in some other district, he might, and probably would, consult the interests of those who had contributed most to his election, in utter disregard of the wishes of the district in which he resided.

Above will be seen a faithful sketch of my political sentiments, and of my views on most of the subjects of interest to the voters of the State. Without any allusion whatever to my honorable opponent, I may be permitted to say, that though in these times, there are many more loyal in their allegiance, to particular men, than myself, there are none more devoted to the Democratic principles of the Constitution, as expounded by the purest Patriots in the better days of the Republic.

I am respectfully,  
Your Fellow Citizen,  
JAMES W. McCLEUNG.

#### Huntsville, 8th February, 1841.

Editors throughout the State will at least do me the justice to publish the foregoing address.

J. W. McCLEUNG.

*Bailing of McLeod.*—We understand that the required bail in this case was given yesterday by Messrs. Brumfitt of Queen-st, and Buel of Lockhart, and McLeod was forthwith discharged from custody. We learn, in addition, that no sooner was he released, than a very numerous band of armed men—one account says two or three hundred—interposed and forcibly reconducted him to jail, where he is yet confined. The agreed object of this disorderly and unlawful proceeding is, to afford the owner of the Cas-

line an opportunity to arrest McLend for the destruction of that boat, and thereby detain him on this side of the river. We hope this account will prove to be exaggerated, but if true, no time should be lost in asserting and enforcing, in a proper and ample manner, the supremacy of the laws. The property of admitting McLend to bail at all, under the circumstances, we will not stop to discuss, but the proper legal authority having decided in favor of so doing, and bail having been legally entered, those who have retained and re-imprisoned him by lawless violence should be promptly and severely punished.

*Buffalo Gap, Mo.*

## Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEB. 24, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR.  
COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,  
OF AUTAGA.

WE are authorised to announce JOHN GRAHAM Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce ROBERT S. PORTER Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce NATHANIEL HILLIN Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Randolph County.

WE are authorised to announce ANDREW WILKINS Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce WM. J. WILLIS as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce Wm. Green as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce JAMES D. BOWEN as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Randolph County.

WE are authorised to announce WM. E. MEYNS Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

WE are authorised to announce LEWIS D. JONES Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce CAPT. J. W. WHITE as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce FRANCIS M. HARRIS as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce JOSEPH E. POITS as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce J. M. CANNON Esq. as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

WE are authorised to announce JAMES P. CANNON as a candidate for Constable of the Jacksonville Boat.

WE are authorised to announce WM. MILLER as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce JAMES W. WATKESIDES as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

The table furnished by S. Kelly, Esq., exhibiting the indebtedness of certain individuals to the State Bank and branches, is unavoidably postponed this week. It shall appear in the next paper.

BANK SUSPENSION.—The Banks of Philadelphia, Wilmington, Delaware and Baltimore, have again suspended specie payments—the United States Bank, "the great regulator," taking the lead, after having in the short space of about twenty days paid out an amount little short of six millions of dollars.

The following items will give some idea of the progress which the Georgia Banks are making in fulfilling the requirements of the late law of that State.

*The Resumption.*—So far as we have learned, the demands for specie have been promptly met by the Banks; and we do not anticipate any serious difficulty, will be felt, either by the banks or community, in consequence of an act of the Legislature on the subject. The calls upon the banks in this place have been light, evincing the confidence of the community in their solvency. One effect of the resumption, as will be seen under the commercial head, has been to reduce the rate of exchange; thus proving, as we have always contended, that specie payments and not a National Bank, is all that is needed to make exchanges what they should be. *Athens Banner Ga.*

AUGUSTA, Feb. 4.

*Resumption in Augusta.*—On Monday the banks of our city resumed specie payments, and it with pleasure we state, that there was no difference between yesterday, when specie could have been demanded than any day of last week.

*Resumption.*—The Savannah Georgian of Tuesday says: "Yesterday was the day, designated by law, for the resumption by our banks of specie payments. As far as we have heard, there was not the least excitement, and but trifling amounts were drawn from the banks; and those by transient persons."

"Our Savannah Banks have the confidence of the community in their ability to sustain demands upon them, and when such confidence, so honorably acquired, is strengthened by a response to reasonable calls, we would expect, as heretofore, to see the specie flowing in their vaults, rather than ebbing out."

COLUMBUS, GA. Feb. 3.

*Resumption.*—The Banks of this city all resumed on Monday, and as we expected, no stir of ex-

citements was visible. But little demand was made for specie, and that chiefly by the traders. The Farmers' Bank of Chattahoochee resulted, and its bills are now at par, and bankable. Andrew A. Greene, Cashier of the Western Bank of Georgia, redeems the bills of that bank payable at Rome, in current funds of this city. *Argus.*

*For the Jacksonville Republican.*

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic citizens of Cherokee County, at the Court House in the town of Jefferson, on Saturday the 13th of February 1841, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the District Convention, on the first Monday in March next, at Marshall.

On motion of Col. James Gastin, Col. John Henslee was called to the Chair.

The Chairman called upon Col. John Lowry to explain the object of the meeting. This he done in a concise and forcible manner.

On motion of B. F. Davis, Matthew J. Turnley was appointed Secretary.

It was moved and seconded that the county send three delegates to the District Convention, which passed without opposition. On motion of Col. Gastin, it was resolved, that the Chairman appoint a committee of five, to draft suitable preamble and resolutions, and select three delegates to attend the Convention at Marshall.

Whereupon the following named persons were appointed said committee, viz: Col. John Lowry, Col. Hirian Rosau, Col. James Gastin, B. F. Davis and George Weir, Esq.; who, retired, after a short absence, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

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And whereas it has been recommended that the Democratic party in each Congress and District hold a District Convention for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as a candidate.

And whereas, the first Monday in March next, is recommended as a suitable time for the Delegates from each county in the Congressional District to Convene.

In order to unite and concentrate the Democratic party of this Congressional District, as well as of the State of Alabama,

1st. Therefore be it resolved, That we fully concur in the recommendation of the Democratic party in regard to said Convention.

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M. J. TURNLEY, Secy.

Feb. 24, 1841.—6.

*For the Jacksonville Republican.*

It is particularly requested by many voters of Benton County, that JAMES B. CHANDLER would become a candidate for the office of tax collector of Benton County, at the ensuing election, as we think him a gentleman every way qualified for that office, and would make as a good collector; we hope to hear from him soon.

MANY VOTERS.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

We are glad to perceive that the suggestion of Gov. Bagby, in his last message, has responded to from highly respectable quarters. The Louisville [Kentucky] Advertiser, the Richmond Enquirer, and the Charleston Mercury, speak not only of the advantage, but of the necessity of such a measure. Indeed, it appears to us that no true-hearted Southerner, unless blinded by unfeeling party prejudices, can fail to see that the period is fast approaching when the South must decide what course she will adopt, to check the evil that threatens her. For a long time we have been convinced that danger to the south lurked in the anti-slavery meetings, societies, discussion petitions of the North, but we believed instant, and that the returning reason and sound good sense, for which our Northern friends are usually distinguished, would save us the necessity of standing upon our defense. But we have been disappointingly disappointed.—The signs of the times have become too clear, the manifestations too strong, to be mistaken. The handwriting is already upon the wall, and he whose eyes are open to see, the darkness of the gathering cloud, and whose ears are too dull to hear the increasing rumblings of the coming storm must be both blind and deaf indeed. Already have the rights of the South been violated, in the majority of two sovereign and independent states, within her borders insulted, and the Constitution handed down to us by our fathers, Magna Charta of our rights and liberties, that should shield us from the spirit of fanaticism, trampled under foot and set at nought, by the supine tools of dangerous, unfeeling faction. In vain have the citizens of Georgia and Virginia applied to the judicial powers of Maine and New York for the recovery of their property restitution as been refused them; in vain have the authorities of the former endeavored to procure justice for their citizens by appealing to the latter, language of moderation & forbearance; but justice is denied them, the requisitions of the Constitution are disregarded, and the palsying touch of the fanatic has withered every feeling of social relations & brotherly love. In such a case as this, can we stand by, with folded arms, and see violate the rights of two States so nearly allied to us in habits, feelings, and institutions? No! no; ever; if a sense of duty did not command, prudence would forbid us. The same issue inevitably awaits us, and, when it comes, we could expect the sympathy and aid of those whom we had deserted in the hour of trial. What is to be done, then? The first thing to be done is, to see how far the South is in favor of united action, for unless we

oppose the enemy unitedly, we might as well be put in bonds voluntarily to the coming tempest. A committee of our legislature responded to the suggestion of Gov. Bagby, and reported in favor of a Southern Convention. This, and this alone, we conceive to be the best means, not only of preparing to maintain our rights, but of showing our unanimity to our enemies. Let measures then be taken to bring about a Convention, and once seated, in action as well as sentiment, we can then, with all due forbearance, and that respect for the rights of others which we demand for our own, adopt such measures, and such measures only, as may be consistent with those powers which we have reserved to us as States under the Constitution. — Whatever is to be done, however, let us do it together.

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## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Walters, late of Cherokee County, and State of Alabama, dec'd. will present them well authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—also all those indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make immediate payment this 11th day of December, 1840.

GEORGE WEIR, Administrator cum testamento annexo.

Dec. 16, 1840.—6—\$3.50.

### Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, having on the 19th day of October, 1840, in the orphans' court of Jefferson county, Alabama, qualified as Administrator of William White, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the said 19th day of October, 1840, otherwise they will be forever barred.

Those indebted to the estate will please make payment to me.

MICHAEL POOL, Admin.

Dec. 23, 1840.—6—\$3.50.

The State of Alabama, JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Jan'y 1, 1841. THIS DAY came Joshua Miller, Administrator of the estate of James Donaldson, dec'd. and reported said estate ready for final settlement.

It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days requiring all persons interested in the settlement of the Estate of James Donaldson, deceased, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, on Friday the 12th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by John E. L. Thompson to the subscriber as trustee to secure Wm B. Hutton for certain purposes herein mentioned, which said deed is duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the County Court of Benton County, Ala., I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday the 2nd day of March next at the Town of White Plains, the following described property to wit: Lot No. 29 also the Lot on which said Thompson's stable is upon a Lot lying between said Stable and the "creek" appurtenances thereof, purchased by him to purchase a good situation for a public House would do well to examine for themselves as then could not be a better situation acting as Trustee I will convey such Title only as vested in me.

Jan. 27, 1841. Wm. C. PRICE, Trustee.

### STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, January 26, 1841.

W. D. THOMPSON, Adm'r of the estate of Alexander Thompson, having reported said estate as ready for a final settlement.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 12th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C. January 26, 1841.—id.

### NOTICE.

BY virtue of a fit from the county court of Benton County, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next; all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Thos J. Neely and A. W. Dunegan have and to the Lot known and designated as Lot No. 25, containing six rods in front and thirteen back, in the town and plain of White Plains—Levied on as the property of said Neely and Dunegan, to satisfy said claim in favor of Ben Hollingsworth, this 26th Jan. 1841.

N. B. The above Lot is well improved having suitable buildings for public business, out houses &c. Wm. C. PRICE, Sheriff.

### NOTICE.

BY his deputy, AND WILKINS, Jan. 27, 1841.—5—\$5.00.

A. B. HOLT, & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 11.

ALFRED B. HOLT,  
ROBERT AUGUSTUS HOLT,  
JOHN N. ROSE.

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to the late firm of SIMS & REA, respectfully announces to the public, that he has moved from the old stand, to Haggerty's brick building on the corner, next door to the American Hotel, where he has just opened a new and extensive stock of Fall and Winter goods, purchased in New York and Boston, on such terms as will enable him to sell at prices to suit the times—which he offers at wholesale and retail, for CASH and CASH ONLY.

His stock comprises most articles in the Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery and Crockery line, usually found in mercantile establishments in the interior, and will be replenished by frequent arrivals. He believes his facilities for purchasing are equal to those of others, and he is content with a moderate profit. He flatters himself therefore, that he can afford such inducements, as will make it the interest of those trading to Wetumpka, to supply themselves at his establishment.

Please call and examine.

A. READY.

Wetumpka, Nov. 25, 1840.  
The Jacksonville Republican and Talladega Watchtower, copy two months.

Dec. 2, 1840.—2m.

### FACTORY FIRM.

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by Dec. 21, 1840.—ta. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

### Jacksonville, HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Tavern Stand, known as the Jacksonville Hotel, on the West side of the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. B. Hollingsworth. No pains or expense will be spared to render the establishment comfortable and attractive to all who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a call, and pledges himself to a liberal public that his charges shall be moderated to suit the hardness of the times.

N. B. The Bar will be well supplied with choice Liquors.

JOHN RAMEY.

Jacksonville, Jan. 18, 1840.—3m.

### R. E. W. MCADAMS,

#### Clock & Watch Maker,

#### JACKSONVILLE,

#### ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

### NOTICE.

#### LAND TO RENT.

WILL BE RENTED to the highest bidder on the premises, on Saturday 20th February next. The Plantation whereon Samuel M. Wilson, deceased, resided, lying on Terrapin creek, in Cherokee County, Alabama. The cleared Land is under common fence, and all of first quality. Upon the premises are a good comfortable log cabin dwelling, kitchen, smoke house, and stables, and other necessary out buildings, and at the same place and time will be sold, if not otherwise disposed of before the time, to the highest bidder, a quantity of Corn. Terms made known on the day.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm'r in right of his wife Eliz. Grogan, Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala.

True copy from the minutes.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.  
January 13th, 1841.—6t.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guardians, are required to make their annual report by the first of March in each and every year. Those who fail to comply with this requisition, will not only be proceeded against at their own expense, but will be allowed no commission upon a final settlement of the estates entrusted to their management. Office fees will be required to be paid at the time of making annual returns.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.  
Jan. 29th, 1841.—id.

### WOOL CARDING.

THE Undersigned will re-sell to the subscribers, to specifically inform the public generally, that he has just erected and has now in complete operation a new WOOL CARDING MACHINE on CAVE CREEK, at Loyd's Mills 13 miles south of Jacksonville, whereall descriptions of carding will be done in the best manner and in the shortest notice. Persons bringing wool, will please be particular to have it clear of burrs and furnish one pound of lard clear of salto in order that the wool may be greased at the factory.

### PRICES FOR CARDING.

Mixing per pound, 12cts.

Carding, 10 "

The above prices are charged for the weight of rolls after they are carded, as from experiments heretofore made, I have ascertained that the loss and wastage in carding will average about one pound in ten.

ELIJAH LOVD.

Can Creek, Jan. 27, 1841.—4t.

### A CABIN.

D. GRANT respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840.—6m.

### HORSE BILLS, EXECUTED.

WITH Neatness & Dispatch at this Office.

### ALSO.

PAMPHLETS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c.

### NOTICE—TAKE WARNING.

ALL those that are indebted to us are notified that unless they come in and settle before long that their notes and accounts will be sued on at our next Magistrate's Court, as longer indulgence CANNOT be given.

CLAIBORNE & WARREN.

Alexandria, Alabama, 3t.

January 11th, 1840.

### PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama. He fully intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JACOB HOSS

Jefferson, March 27th, 1840.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently, and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

JACKSONVILLE.

I just at hand. We are consequently under the necessity of calling on our patrons for funds. This is certainly unpleasant to us as well as them, but it must be done. We therefore earnestly hope that they will remove the necessity impelling us to such a course by speedy payment.

COTTON will be received in discount at the market price if delivered early.

WOODWARD & BROTHER.

JACKSONVILLE.

Having located on the top of the Sand Mountain, five miles from Günter's Landing, Marshall county, Ala., offers his professional services to the public. All complaints will receive prompt and unremitting attention. Those persons afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asylum at his residence—who knows what pure mountain air and timely medicines may effect? He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb. 10, 1841.—tf.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

JACKSONVILLE.

DR. DAVID SHELDON.

HAVING located on the top of the Sand Mountain, five miles from Günter's Landing, Marshall county, Ala., offers his professional services to the public. All complaints will receive prompt and unremitting attention. Those persons afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asylum at his residence—who knows what pure mountain air and timely medicines may effect? He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb. 10, 1841.—tf.

JAMES W. CAMP.

HENRY B. TURNER.

February, 10th, 1841.—tf.

SEABORN WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law;

Mc DONALD,

ALABAMA.

January, 6, 1841.—3m.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and to inform the public that he is prepared to make Work at a short notice; and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTEN.

Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

SATINE TS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some

of very superior fabric and finish, Also ROB

ROY JEANS, LINSEYS, Red mixt. and plaid,

BROWN and BLEACHED DOMESTICS,

some very heavy, B-sides & general assortment

of Fancy and Staple Goods, BOOTS and

SHOES, HATS and Caps, School Books & Sta-

tionery, Cuts & Saucers, Plates and Queen's Ware generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 23, 1840.—11a.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted goods, now on hand at our Store.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

JACKSONVILLE.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have entered in a partnership for the purpose of transacting a general

Commission Business.

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS &

JOHNSON. One or the other will always be

found at their post, in Mobile, after the first day

of November next. They deem it proper to state

that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties;

and pledge themselves that no use will be made

of any funds which may be placed in their hands,

for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received.

The parties have had considerable experience

in business, one having been engaged in the

business for four months in Virginia, and the other

having dealt largely, for several years in cotton

and goods. They deem it unnecessary to give ref-

erence, as they are both well known; and expect

by promptness and punctuality to give general satis-

faction in all business confided to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

T. JOHNSON.</

